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A Souvenir History

of ye

Old Town of Salem, Ohio

with

**Some Pictures and Brief References to ye People
and Things of ye Olden Time**

Prepared Under Direction of General Centennial Committee by
George H. Gee, William B. McCord and C. R. Baker
Centennial Souvenir Committee

Edited and Compiled by
William B. McCord



Salem, Ohio,
6th Mo., 20-23, 1906

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Manufacturing District), 1906

tor Stove Co.; 7 J. Woodruff & Sons Co.'s Stove Works; 8 The W. H. Mullins Co.; 9 High School; 10 M. E. Church;
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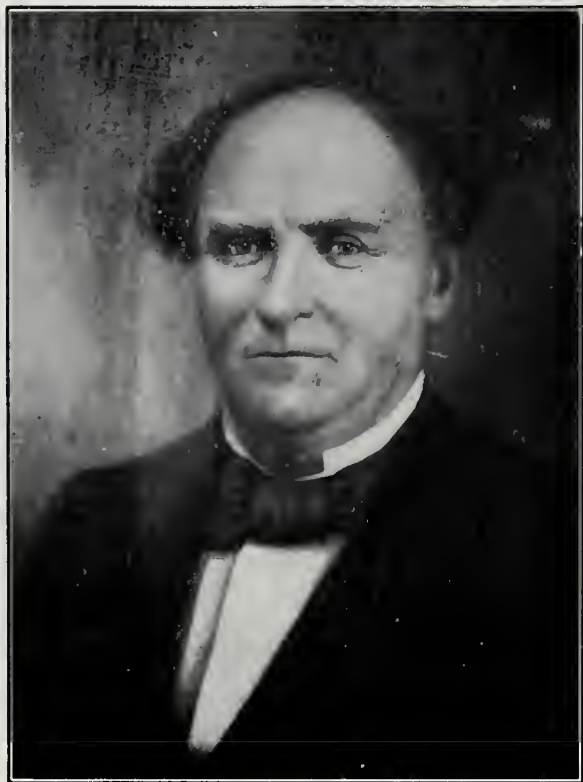
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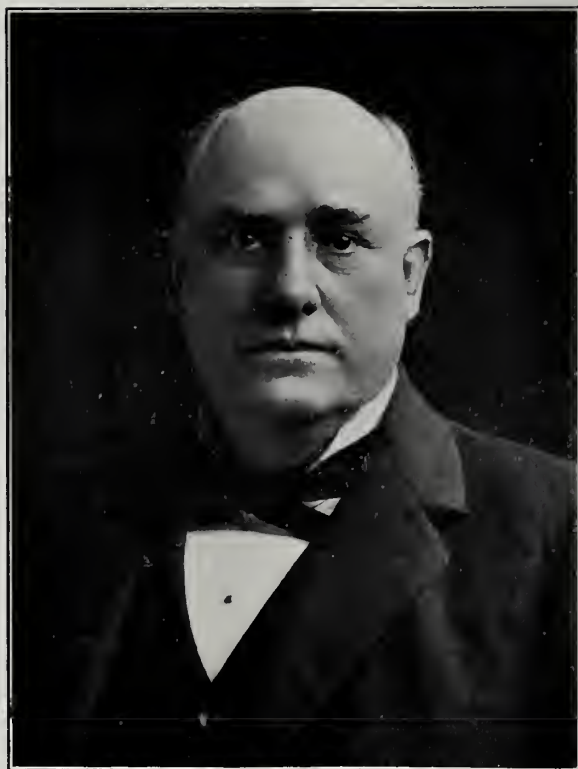
Prefatory Note

A Souvenir History, such as this little volume calls itself, cannot assume to give historical facts greatly in detail. It cannot attempt to even touch upon all the subjects which pertain to the period supposed to be covered. Certain epochs, incidents and people are, in particular, referred to or described which attach especially to the subject in hand. Very many epochs and subjects cannot even be referred to, mainly because of lack of space, which at other times and under different circumstances would possess equal interest with those presented. This is our excuse for treating certain matters at considerable length, others more briefly, and still others not at all. Especial attention has been given to the illustration of old land-marks, and to the pictures of old people who have had to do with the making of the Quaker town, and who have gone to their reward. Even some of these, having been secured, were necessarily crowded out for lack of time and space.

The Souvenir Committee is under obligations to Judge P. A. Laubie, J. B. Strawn, H. C. Hawley, James M. Brown, Mrs. Ida Cooper, Mayor Al. Carlile and others for assistance.



J. J. Brooks.



J. Twing Brooks

Chapter I.—The Birth of Salem

Some of Those Who Were Here at the Christening, and from Whence They Came—A Sturdy, Industrious, and God-Fearing People—Privations of the Pioneers.

Salem! Worthy of the name is the peaceful little city of Northern Columbiana. Peaceful? It is Salem the beautiful as well. Dear in memory, too, to those who live and have lived in its precincts of hallowed association. Sacred are the recollections and tender the associations of those who have here lived their earlier lives, and gone hence, for better or for worse, as were gladsome the emotions of those who, before Salem was, for the first time beheld the green vales and forest clad eminences which were to form its site and surroundings. And those who today contemplate, with utmost satisfaction, that which has come to the dear old town, in the way of peace and prosperity, are the worthy sons of no less worthy sires who, a hundred years ago, planted in virgin soil those fundamental principles which were to generate and fructify in

this beautiful soil, and those elements, intellectual and material, which now command universal respect and veneration.

The hardy pioneer a hundred years ago, seeking to better the condition of himself and to improve the prospects of his progeny, left the Eastern home of his ancestors and that of his youth, to find in this green spot on God's fair footstool a location none the less attractive in its pristine beauty than we find it now, after a century of labor and progress. But its primeval attractions have only given place to those more satisfying attainments which a century of progress has brought to the people of today.

And these pioneers and founders of Salem have builded better than they knew. All honor to them, for the hardships which they undrew, and the burdens which they bore on our behalf.

In the year 1801 Elisha Schooley came from Virginia, and located where a few years later Salem was to become a thriving village. On what was afterwards denominated and numbered section 32—on its southwest quarter, which was later to become a part of Salem—he erected a log cabin. The log cabin was, of necessity, the popular style of residence in those days. Schooley some years later built a saw mill and a grist mill, near what is now the intersection of the P., F. W. & C. railway and the Lisbon road. The spot is still pointed out by the expert in the location of old landmarks. Jacob Painter, who had seven children, also came from Virginia to make his cumulative contribution to the new settlement. He, too, settled on section 32—the land which, in later years, was owned by Joseph E. Post. Samuel Smith and Samuel Davis located on section 31 in 1803. Jonas Cattell and Elisha Hunt were pioneers who came also in 1803, and located on lands which were afterwards to be a part of Salem. Their possessions were bounded on the east and south sides by what are now Ellsworth avenue and West Main streets. George Hunt's History of Salem says of Cattell: "In dividing [the sec-

tion of land with Elisha Hunt] J. Cattell took the north half and gave it to his son Enoch, who built a log cabin on it and commenced clearing off the native forest. He and his wife both died soon afterward, leaving an infant son, Jonas D. Thomas French was appointed guardian for him. Upon attaining his majority he assumed possession, and there he passed most of his life."

Cattell served as justice of the peace for several years, besides filling some other minor offices. He was a member of the State Senate in the years 1856 and 1857. John Straughan, Abram Warrington and Jacob Cook settled on section 1 in 1804. John Webb, with his family, seven sons and four daughters (there was no fear of race suicide in those days), located on section 30 in 1805. The sons and daughters of John Webb settled in and about Salem, and there remain quite a number of their descendants at the present day. John Baum, Sr., purchased the west half of Elisha Hunt's land, and spent the remainder of his life upon it. Some of his descendants remain in this section. In 1806 Zadok Street, Sr., who had, in the winter of 1805-06, come out with his family from Salem, New Jersey, pur-



Old Town Hall—Built in 1847—Still in Use.

chased a portion of Elisha Hunt's land—a quarter section—and located upon it. His son, John, we

are told, embarked in the mercantile business in New Lisbon, continuing about a year, after which he returned to Salem. John Street bought an acre of land from John Straughan, at what is now the corner of West Main and Depot streets, paying \$12 for the acre. Upon this plot of ground he built a log dwelling and a storeroom, and opened, according to George D. Hunt, the first store in the place. In later years this log dwelling and storeroom were replaced by the brick building which still occupies the site.

Jonathan Evans came as a pioneer, and located in 1804; and in 1805 Israel Gaskill, following the migratory stream which was now setting in stronger than ever to the new and favored country, stopped where Salem the beautiful was afterward to rear her head, and purchased the land which was to be the south-eastern part of the city proper. It is told of him that he lived in his emigrant wagon until he had built his cabin home, which he occupied until he built the brick house on the Lisbon road (now Lincoln avenue), which was occupied by him and his descendants for many years.

Zadok Street, the elder, was well up in

years when he came to Salem, and he died in 1807. His son John was in middle life when he engaged in the mercantile business as already noted, and he continued in business for many years. He was succeeded by his son, Zadok. Samuel Street, also a son of John, engaged in farming on land south of town. The Streets were thrifty men. Besides their possessions in Salem and south of town, they owned considerable farm land in Goshen township. Robert French married Anna, daughter of Zadok Street, Sr., receiving with her, as a part of her dower, a portion of the land bought from Elisha Hunt. French cleared the land and built one of the pioneer saw mills. The old site of this mill and the remains of the dam are still pointed out.

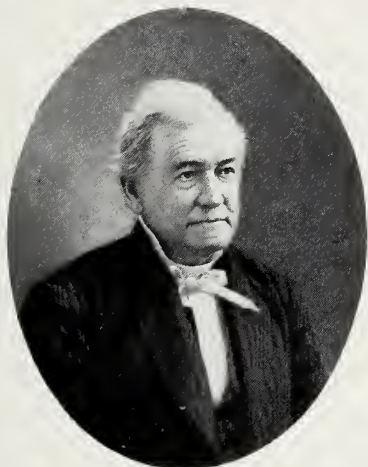
Joel Sharp, with his wife and two daughters, came over the mountains and located here in 1806. They accompanied Aaron Stratton, whose adopted son Joel was. The party came from New Jersey. They located in Goshen township, then Columbiana county, and established a saw mill which they operated for some years. Joel Sharp died in the spring of 1820, about the time that Joel Sharp, Jr., who afterwards figured prominently

in the founding and conducting of the manufacturing industries of Salem, was born. The widow died in 1875, in Salem, at the age of 91. Besides Joel, Jr., and other children, Joel and Rebecca (Tyrrel) Sharp were the parents of Martha, wife of Daniel Bonsall; Thomas, born in Salem in 1808, and who died here in 1896; Mary Ann, who married Caleb Hunt in Salem; Simeon, who is still living, and Joel, who died in Salem July 20, 1898.

John Blackburn, Sr., came from Pennsylvania in 1806, and settled just west of Salem. He had three sons, John, Armstrong and William. William was a member of the Ohio Senate in the sessions of 1834-35 and of the Ohio House of Representatives from 1823 to 1825 inclusive.

Michael Stratton, and Thomas and Jonathan Stanley, the latter bringing a wife and three children, settled in 1806. Stratton was a carpenter, served on the town committee in 1811, and was a trustee in 1812, 1818 and 1819.

James Tolerton located in 1811. He was one of Salem's earliest school teachers, beginning to teach in the year of his arrival here. An old sketch of James Tolerton says of him as a



James Farmer.

pedagogue: "Tolerton (although a Quaker) displayed his knowledge of grammar in not using the pronoun 'thee' in the nominative case. He gained a great reputation for his skill in the management of bad boys. He is said to have used the rod with great faithfulness, and sometimes even the knock-down argument."

The late John Deming came to Columbiana County first from Ashtabula County about the

year 1850; locating at Salem in 1857. In 1863 he became interested in the potting business in Salem, and in 1866 he became associated with Dole & Silver in a manufacturing concern from which came two larger concerns of later days known as The Deming Company and The Silver Manufacturing Company, both of which are referred to elsewhere in this work. John Deming died Jan. 10, 1894.

William Silver was twelve years old when, with his father's family, he located, in 1804, on a section of land two miles south of Salem. William Silver was the father of Albert R. Silver, who was born in Salem in 1823, and early became associated with Levi A. Dole, and later with John Deming, in the establishment of manufacturing industries out of which grew two of Salem's largest 19th and 20th century manufacturing establishments. A. R. Silver died in 1900.

Salem village was laid out in 1806, the first plat of lots being recorded on May 6th of that year. The original plat was made and the first lots sold by Zadok Street and John Straughan. The village received its name from Salem, New Jersey, from which town the Street family had

come. Other plats were laid off, lots sold, houses were built and soon the homes were started which were to form the nucleus of the prosperous town which was to spring up within a very few decades. In 1807 the first Friends' meeting house was built, being constructed of some of the logs from the first "clearings." But in 1808 Samuel Davis donated two acres of land on the north side of Main street, Israel Gaskill giving a similar amount on the South side, which were to be used as sites for a meeting house and a graveyard. In 1808-09 a new Friends' meeting house was built on the allotment on the south side of Main street. (These original meeting houses are further referred to in the chapter on Churches and Schools.)

Mack's old History of Columbiana County says of Salem as it was in 1809: "Coming from the south the first house was Israel Gaskill's, situated where Zadok Street's now stands on Lisbon street [Lincoln avenue]. The log cabin of Samuel Davis could be seen to the northwest. Turning into Main street the first building was Price Blake's log cabin, used as an inn. Adjoining it was the Friends' meeting house of brick.

Further west lived Zadok Street, in a log cabin in which he kept a store. Robert French lived on the north side of Main street, and James and Barzilli French lived northward about a mile. John Straughan's home was on the north side of Main street. Jonathan Evans lived just east of Gaskill's."

East of Salem and on the south side of the road it is recorded that at that time there were the farms of Jonathan Evans, Nathan Ball and Jesse and Aaron Holloway. On the north side of the road, were the lands of William Hunt, Samuel Farquhar, David Painter and David Fawcett. Just west of Salem in Goshen township, a section of land had been entered by Thomas Hutton, and by him sold to Joseph England, Israel Barber and Enoch Gause. Israel Barber died a few years after settling upon his newly acquired land. He had two sons, Abram and Isaac (Scripture names abounded especially among the earlier settlers), who inherited their father's land. Isaac Barber, Jr., in a few years sold his portion to Jacob Thomas. Jacob Barber, another son of the elder Isaac, lived on the section referred to for a number of years.



Main Street in 1846—Looking West.

Among the early settlers the Friends, or “Quakers” as persons of the persuasion were then sometimes and are yet frequently called, predominated. They were then—and they retain the characteristics still—a God-fearing, peace-loving, and altogether most estimable people, of whom almost the worst that could be said—and which was in later days considered

bad enough—was that they were averse to going to war, to fight in a good cause, although the sacrifices to which they gladly devoted themselves in their efforts to free their fellow-men from abject bondage proved that their hearts were in the right place. Of Salem’s earliest inhabitants Hunt’s History says: “The first settlers brought with them the social and domestic customs of their native places. From Pennsylvania came the Barbers, Blackburns, Boons, Burnses, Catells, Cooks, Davises, Englands, Evanses, Heacocks, Hunts, Jenniges, Straughans, Thomases and

many others—more than from any other State. From New Jersey came the Balls, Frenches, the Gaskills, Hilliards, Swaims, Tests and Warringtons. From Virginia came the Fawcetts, Holloways, Painters, Stanleys, Schooleys and the Wrights. From Maryland came the Bentleys, Silvers, Webbs and Zimmermans. When the settlement had got a good start some came from

other States and some from foreign lands—from England, Ireland and Scotland.”

Practically all the buildings in those early days—churches and school-houses, dwelling-houses, barns and stables—were of logs, at the first unhewn, later partly hewn. Before the saw

cription of the mode of building the primitive log cabin : “A stone was placed at each corner for a foundation ; the logs were cut to a proper length and hauled to the place where the building was to be erected. The two foundation logs were then placed and ‘saddles’ made on their



mill had made its advent, the earthen floor did duty in many dwellings for man as well as for beast. To Hunt's History of Salem, the author of which is still living in Salem's centennial year at the ripe age of more than four score years, the compiler of this little work is indebted for a des-

ends ; that is, they were sliced in a sloping manner, so as to fit into notches that would be cut into the logs which would be placed across, forming the other two sides of the building. These in turn would be adjusted in the same manner for the next two. Thus the corners were made

and kept as nearly perpendicular as possible. When the structure was high enough, the endlogs were made shorter and beveled so as to form a gable. These were connected to the opposite end by smaller logs called 'ribs,' and on these the clap-boards were placed. The last logs before the gable were somewhat longer than those under it, so as to have a small log on each side to keep the clap-boards from slipping off. These were kept in place by weight poles, between which billets of wood called 'knees' were placed to keep them from sliding downward. Sometimes these cabins were built two stories high, but oftener a story and a half, with an unfinished garret or 'sky parlor.' The upper story was often reached only by a ladder. If there was a saw mill in the neighborhood, boards would serve for doors and floors. Otherwise the floors were made by splitting logs into halves and hewing the flat side smooth. These were placed on sills. Samples of the 'puncheon' floor, made of pieces of timber split from logs, usually of oak, and



Main Street in 1900.

having their flattest sides smoothed with axe or adz, have been seen in some of the very few old-time log cabins, by many who are living in Salem to-day. For a chimney, a few logs were cut off in the middle at one end of the cabin, so as to leave an opening about six feet wide. There a

chimney was built of stones and mortar. If stones were not plenty, a few logs were cut to a proper length and fitted into those of the main building. Inside these some stones were plastered over with mortar, and a pen of sticks, about two feet square, and well plastered, formed the upper part. Inside the structure wooden pins stuck into the walls and clap-boards laid on them made shelves to hold the household utensils. The lower story (often there was but one) served for kitchen, dining-room, and often lodging room as well. When the family had enough bed-quilts, some of these would be used to make a partition between the beds. There were no 'Jack the Peepers' then, and the modesty of those people was not of the Pharisaical kind. As time advanced the log cabin gave way to the hewed log house, in which sawed lumber was used for floors, partitions and some other parts of the edifice, and it was covered with a split shingle roof." Timber, of as good a quality as found anywhere, was abundant in those days in all this region. Oak, beech, poplar and maple were some of the prevailing varieties. Some of the poplars, notably, were giant in proportions, being as much

as five feet in diameter at the butt, and fifty feet or more up to the lowest branches. Within two or three miles of Salem there were at one time as many as a score of saw mills. These were supplied with the old-fashioned "Mulay" saws, which did their work slowly indeed.

A great event was always made of "log-rolling" or "raising." It was no difficult matter to secure thirty or forty people to "neighbor" at such a time. It was made a frolic as well as matter of business and an act of neighborly courtesy, no charge being made or compensation received for an exchange of a day or two of such service, as there was generally abundant opportunity to make return of such favor in due time. A bountiful dinner or supper was of course always served and the social amenities to be expected on such occasions were never lacking.

Some of the privations of the earlier settlers of this section of Ohio are graphically described in a few paragraphs by a writer in the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley," from which the data for the following paragraph has been culled :

In the days of the pioneers the mode of communication was either by means of a long and

tedious journey on foot or by pack horses. One horse would be devoted to carrying the mother of the family, who often traveled with an infant in her arms, her animal being encumbered with the cooking utensils of the family and such table furniture as was necessary for the use of the members. Another horse would carry the family provisions and the various implements of husbandry which it was necessary should be brought with them, as none such could be obtained in the new country. Again, where there were young children of too tender years to walk and undergo the fatigue incident to such physical effort, two larger creels made of hickory withes—resembling in size and shape our crates—would be thrown across the back of the horse, one on each side of the horse, in which were packed the beds and necessary bed clothes for the same, together with the apparel of the family. In the center of these creels the young children of the family would



Friends Meeting House—Ellsworth Avenue.

occupy a space in the depression of the bedding, which was secured by lashing in such a manner as to hold and keep them in their positions; and as the animal moved along, their heads only, which were above, were to be seen bobbing up and down with every motion of the beast as it walked along with measured pace. As the early

settlers greatly depended on milk, one or more cows invariably brought up the rear of this unique cavalcade. At night, if fortunate enough to come across a deserted cabin, they would take possession of it for the time being and thus secure temporary shelter. But it was seldom indeed that they enjoyed such comfort and protection. Hence they were usually compelled to make their camp upon the bare ground, beneath the green arches of the forest trees, and in the vicinity of some spring or stream of running water. It must be borne in mind that a journey to the West in those days was not made over beaten roads or well defined avenues of travel, of which at that period there were none. Hence travel was neither easy or comfortable. Their way was usually along a trail, a bridle path, or marked by notched or blazed trees to indicate their course. These led through wild, primeval forests where the precipice, the ravine and the streams presented natural obstructions to their progress. The early homes of the people in the new country were of the rudest kind. [The manner of building the primitive log house has already been described. The mode of completing and furnishing the

house as frequently adopted, according to the authority referred to, follows:] "The third day's work generally consisted in what was called 'furnishing' the house, that is, supplying it with clap-board table, made of a split slab, and supported by four round legs set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Some pins stuck in the logs in the back of the house supported some clap-boards which served for shelves for the table furniture, consisting sometimes of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but mostly of wooden bowls, trenches and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks were brought from over the mountains, along with iron and salt on pack horses. A single fork placed with its lower end in a hole in the floor and the upper end fastened to the joist served for a bedstead, by placing a pole in the fork, with one end through a crack between the logs in the wall. This first pole was crossed by a shorter one with the fork, with its outer end through another crack. From the first pole through a crack between the logs of the end of

the house, the boards were put on, which formed the bottom of the bed. Sometimes other poles were pinned to the fork a little distance above these for the purpose of supporting the front and foot of the bed, while the walls were the support of the back and its head. A few pegs around the walls for a display of the coats of the women and hunting shirts of the men, and two small forks or buck's horns attached to a joist for the rifle and powder pouch completed the carpenter's work." The hospitality of the people was proverbial. No one ever appealed in vain for food, in any emergency, whether he were a neighbor or a stranger, and nothing would give greater offense than an offer to pay for the same. The latch-string always hung on the outside, and the stranger or wayfarer always received a generous and hearty welcome. In their friendships they were firm, constant and true.

Salem people have long been noted for the



Home of Rev. Clement Vallindigham.

manner in which they cherish the memories and associations of their past history. This very excellent characteristic has been and is still given expression in the numerous family reunions held from year to year. At one of these gatherings—the Painter reunion, held in Salem in 1881—the following letter, written by Robert Painter, then a resident of Oregon, to his niece, Lydia Grim-

mersey, was read—which gives, from first hands, a rather vivid idea of some of the manners and customs, as well as a hint of some of the hardships endured, by the early settlers of this neighborhood :

“Robert Painter, son of Jacob and Mary Hunt Painter, was born in Virginia, Augtst 12, 1796. My parents crossed the Allegheny mountains in the summer of 1802 and settled in the fall of that year one mile and a half northeast of where Salem now is. There was no Salem then. It was one vast wilderness. We had one neighbor, Elisha Teeters, two miles north, and Noah Sawey, four miles south. These were all we knew. It was thirty miles to mill, and it took two days to go to mill ; we went on horseback. There were plenty of Indians around and lots of wild animals. We had our wants then as well as now. When we wanted tea we would make it out of sassafras roots or spice wood ; when we wanted coffee we made it out of roasted rye or chestnuts, or when we wanted meat we went out with our gun and got it. There were lots of deer and wild turkey all around us. If we wanted shoes we made moccasins ; if we wanted pants we made them out of buckskin—so we had leather breeches full of stitches, without buttons. But we soon began to have neighbors, some of whom were the Cooks,

Balls, Webbs, Smiths, Davises, Warringtons, Briggs, Holloways, Gaskels and Streets. Most of the settlers were Friends, and they built a log meeting house. The ladies had morocco shoes, and would carry their shoes and stockings in their hands, walking barefoot until near the meeting house, and then slip them on ; and when they started home would slip them off, unless they had beaux with them. When they wanted to have a big time the girls and boys would go out in the woods, clean off the leaves, when some would sing and some would dance and so merrily pass away the time ; so we had tame animals as well as wild ones. Jacob Cook was the great deer hunter ; he would kill ten deer in one day ; and John Teeters was the great bear hunter ; he would kill fifty in one winter. I saw my mother dress a man's arm from the bites of a bear. His name was Nixon. He was in the woods without any weapons and a bear pitched at him with open mouth. Nixon rammed his fist down the bear's throat and choked it to death. His arms were badly bitten around the elbows. But Aunt Sarah Smith 'took the rag off the bush.' She was at home alone one day and a bear came trotting across the yard. The dogs flew at it and caught it, when the old lady took the axe and chopped it in the head and killed it. There were plenty of wolves around which preyed upon our stock, and we lost lots of stock in that way. We had log

cabins at first, and we enjoyed life. The Indians were good to us."

The primitive abodes and the simple wants of the people, as population increased and the little town grew in importance, in time had to give way to conditions requiring more skill in handiwork; and so some of the youths of the town and community must needs learn trades, and even the young maids sometimes were taken into service. Shoes and boots, hats, and all wearing apparel, as well as the materials of which they were composed, and also tools, furniture, etc., which in later years were machine made in large centers of population and of business, had to be produced by the people themselves in those early days. The early inhabitants were thus thrown upon their own resources, and they were equal to every emergency. But in time there was a demand for carpenters, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, tanners, tailors, hatters, shoemakers, etc. And so persons who



Home for Aged Women.

had already some knowledge in the line of these crafts opened shops and places of business, became master workmen, and in time required apprentices and helpers. Boys were then "indentured" or "bound out," usually until they were twenty-one, and in many cases girls until they were eighteen years of age. But usually seven years in those days was an approximate of the

period upon which a young person of either sex was expected to enter service and at the end of which time he or she was to be free and enter independently upon life's duties. During apprenticeship the master was required to furnish the apprentice "good and wholesome food and clothing, lodging, and a certain amount of schooling, and to teach him the mysteries of his trade." The apprentice on his part was required to "serve his master faithfully, to treat him and his family with due respect, not to embezzle his goods, or say or do anything to the injury of his business; and not to go to any places of dissipation." At the close of the term of service, if all conditions had been faithfully kept, the apprentice was to receive "an outfit, which was usually a new and good suit of clothes, a Bible, and, in some instances, a set of tools of a specified value." Boys would sometimes become dissatisfied and run away from the masters to whom they had been indentured, before the expiration of their apprenticeship, and thus forfeit their

promised outfit, or, as was perhaps more often the case, be captured and brought back for the small reward offered for such capture. The following copies of indentures entered into by parties in and near Salem have been preserved: "November 29th, 1833, Araminta Grist was indentured to Zadok Street. She was to be instructed in the art, trade and mystery of housewifery; to be trained to habits of industry, obedience and morality; to be taught to read, write and cipher as far as the single rule of three; to be provided for, and be allowed meat, drink and washing, lodging and apparel for summer and winter. She was to live with him until she was eighteen years of age; and, at the expiration of such service, he should give her a new Bible and at least two suits of new wearing apparel." "Mary Sheets was apprenticed to Alexander Burns. She was to have, at the expiration of her service, a new Bible, two suits of common wearing apparel, a new bureau, one new wool wheel and a new umbrella."

Chapter II.—Churches and Schools

Many Christianizing and Educational Institutions Hold Sway—Eminent Divines and Faithful Educators Have Done Much to Mould Salem Into a Model Community.

For fifteen years or more after the first settlement of Salem, the early settlers being chiefly members of the Society of Friends there was no other form of public worship than theirs. The first regular meeting house to be built in the village was what was known as the Friends' Meeting House, a log building, erected in 1807. A Quarterly Meeting was soon after formed and made a branch of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. However, prior to this, George Hunt tells that the first meeting on the site of Salem was held in the summer of 1804, in the house of Samuel Davis, near what was afterwards known as "the spring" on Garfield avenue. About a dozen people assembled and held a silent meeting. When they were fairly "composed" an Indian chief and his squaw entered the house, and, on being told what was going on, they took seats and sat in a re-

spectful manner until the Friends shook hands. This is still the token of the close of a silent meeting. The red strangers had no communication to offer, but, being invited to take dinner, the chief was so well satisfied with the hospitality that he exclaimed, "Go six days," meaning that he could go that length of time without eating any more. Soon after this a "Preparation Meeting" was formed in a log cabin near the present site of the old Town Hall; and later an addition to it was built and a Monthly Meeting was constituted, which was made a branch of the Redstone Quarterly Meeting. In this meeting house occurred the marriage of David Scolfield and Rebecca Davis on November 20th, 1805. They were said to be the first couple ever married in Salem. In 1808 the first brick meeting house was completed. In the summer and fall of 1807



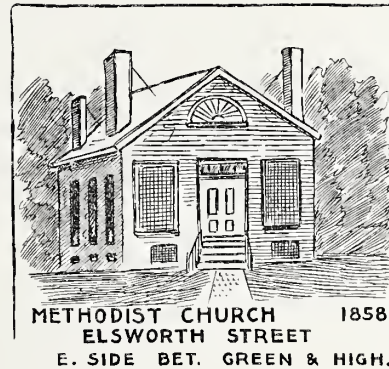
Old Log Friends' Meeting House in Fairfield Township—Built in 1808,

the brick were made and the building was finished early in the following year. It stood on the south side of Main street, between Broadway and Depot street. Joel Sharp, Sr., and Aaron Stratton were two of the carpenters who worked upon the structure. This old structure is remembered by some Salem people still living. It

was occupied as a place of worship until the large brick building on Dry street, still in use by the Dry Street Friends, was erected. In 1828 the society of Friends became separated into two factions. The "Orthodox" party held the meeting house and property on Main street. The "Hicksites," the other faction, held the less valuable property, with a small house on Green street. In 1845 the large frame meeting house on Ellsworth avenue, still standing and which the Hicksite Friends still use, was built, and that year the Yearly Meeting was first held here. Since that time, or until 1905, it was held in al-

ternate years here and at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county. In the summer of 1905 it was held in the old meeting house in Salem, which was built in 1845—sixty years before. "In 1845," says Hunt's History of Salem, "another division occurred in the Society of Friends. Some years before Joseph Gurney, an English Friend, came

over and went through most of the American meetings, and preached in such a manner as to set the people to thinking. Many believed that he preached the truth, and there were many who regarded him as getting away from the Friends' standards. One John Wilbur, an American Friend, opposed him. This led to a division; and for a distinction the parties got the names of 'Gurneyites' and 'Wilburites.' But they both ignore the names as applied to their respective parties. By a compromise, during about eighteen years, both parties held their meetings at different hours, on Sabbath days, and mid-week meetings on different days, in the Dry street meeting house. Then the Wilbur Friends built a commodious house on East Sixth street in 1872, which they still use for a meeting house. During many years the Friends had more influence than all the other denominations combined. During late years other denominations have increased in numbers and in influence. The Friends diminished, and much of the influence which they formerly exerted is gone from them. Lately the Gurney party have taken to them the name of Friends 'Church,' the others still hold-



ing to the word 'meeting.' The Gurney body here has done much to sustain services and gain converts. In this capacity Willis Hotchkiss, Joseph Peele, Edgar Ellyson, and Fred. J. Cope have labored with manifest results." Mr. Cope left in 1904 for Columbus, where he labored for some time as a missionary, and then settled down to pastoral work, still, however, giving a part of his time to "rescue work." Mrs. Elizabeth Ward followed him as pastor of the Dry street church. Neither the Ellsworth avenue (the Hicksite) nor the East Sixth street (the Wilbur) meeting has



Christian Church.

a local pastor. These branches have ministers connected with their annual and quarterly meet-

tings, but no settled pastors over their local meetings.

In 1821 a "class" of nine persons was formed in Salem, consisting of Thomas Kelly and wife, John Flitcraft, Edward Reynear and wife, Thomas Webb and wife, David Hum and James W. Leach. The services were held mostly at the house of Thomas Kelly, who was then the leader of the class. In 1821 Samuel Brockonier, of the Beaver circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached at Salem. The circuit was afterwards changed to New Lisbon, then to Hanover, Lima and Salem respectively. In 1852, petition being made to the conference, Salem was made a separate station, with Rev. J. W. Nessly as the first pastor. In 1823 the first log house of worship had been built by the society, which was succeeded by a larger building in 1837, which they used until 1859, when they disposed of this to the Disciples, and built the brick edifice on Broadway now in use. Some of the early pastors were: Revs. Samuel Crouse, Aaron Thomas, J. A. Swaney, William Cox, Hiram Miller and J. M. Bray. Since 1870 the pastors of the church have been: Revs. William

Lynch, Thomas N. Boyle, Jolin Grant, W. A. Davidson, J. C. Sullivan, J. M. Carr, J. Brown, Ezra Hingeley, G. A. Simon, W. H. Haskell, J. B. Youmans, C. B. Henthorn, H. W. Dewey, Morris Floyd and C. L. Smith. The membership of this congregation in 1905 was reported at 740. In 1890 the congregation purchased a residence property on Lincoln avenue for a parsonage, paying for it about \$4,500.

The Presbyterian church of Salem was organized in 1832. Rev. Clement Vallandigham and other members of the Presbytery of New Lisbon had preached in Salem at intervals for a number of years. Mr. Vallandigham, by appointment of the Presbytery, preached at a meeting which had been set for the purpose of forming an organization. Twenty person were then received into the new church as follows : Hugh Stewart, Reuel Wright, George Ehrich, N. McCracken, John Martin, James Wilson, Terah Jones, John Wilson, William Martin, Hugh Martin, Agnes Stewart, Agnes Wilson, Mary Ehrich' Elizabeth McCracken, Martha T. Martin, Rebecca P. Campbell, Martha Wilson, Jane Martin, Elizabeth Wright, William Martin. James Wil-

son, Nathaniel McCracken and Hugh Stewart were chosen elders. The society first worshiped in a wagon shop on Main street. The first house of worship was built in 1842, which building, 18 years later, was sold and removed to Race street, where it was used for many years as a dwelling house. The first year after this house was built it was occupied without being plastered, and plank and slab seats were used. In 1860-61 the house on East Green street still occupied by the congregation, was built at a cost of \$10,000. (A chapel was later added, and in the Centennial year enlargement and improvements were projected to cost \$4,000 or over). Rev. Clement Vallandigham was the first pastor, and continued to serve the church until the year of his death, 1839. He was succeeded by the Rev. William McCombs, who remained until 1852. Other pastors of the church have been, Rev. J. S. Grimes, A. B. Maxwell, W. B. Fry, W. D. Sexton, DeCosta Pomerene, B. F. Boyle, W. F. McCauley (stated supply), and William L. Swan, who was installed in March, 1903, and is still, in the Centennial year, the pastor. The membership of the church in the year named was about 550.

November 10, 1809, a deed was recorded from John Straughan and his wife Mary, conveying lots 55 and 56, on the corner of what were afterwards Depot and Race streets, in Salem, for the sum of \$14, to David Gaskill, Sr., Joseph Willets and Joseph White as "trustees of the regular Baptist Church." This seems to have been the starting point for the Baptist organization in Salem. As nearly as can be ascertained the first members were: David Gaskill, Sr., and wife, Jacob Gaskill, Mr. Ogle, Joseph Wright and wife, John Spencer and wife, Clarissa McConner and Mary Straughan. A small log church was built on the property. In 1820 a small brick building was erected on the lots. November 23d, 1820, an organization was effected with forty members, and on November 6, 1824, a church constitution was adopted. Rev. Thomas Miller was the first regular pastor, and was succeeded by Revs. Jehu Brown, David Rigdon, Revs. Messrs. Rogers, Freeman, Williams, Blake, Matthias, Suman, Phillips, Stone, Morris, Green, Justice, Ask, Thomas P. Child, B. F. Bowen, T. J. Lamb, John Hawker, P. J. Ward, A. S. Moore, C. H. Pendleton, G. W.

Rigler, R. K. Eccles, C. W. Fletcher, A. B. Whitney, Ross Matthewes and Herman Lang—who was pastor in 1906.

The frame building afterwards known as the "Broad Gauge Church," was erected in 1830, at a meeting held February, 1, 1867, it was resolved that all books, papers and property be turned over to a new Baptist church, which was formally organized February 12, 1867. Forty-two members then joined "The Baptist Church of Salem," and the old church was disbanded.

The Second Baptist Church of Salem was constituted November 8, 1840, "as a result of dissensions in the First Baptist Church over the questions of slavery and temperance." December 12, 1840, the trustees purchased, from the Methodists, a house on Green street. The pastors serving this society were: Revs. Morris, Willard, Green and Kirk. The Church disbanded in 1867 in order to unite with the members of the First Church in forming "The Baptist Church of Salem" as already related. Forty-two members from the First and seventeen from the second joined in the reunion movement. In 1869 the large and well appointed edifice at

the corner of Main street and Lincoln avenue was built, at a cost of about \$10,000. In 1900 the Bethany Baptist church was organized by a faction of the membership, which had withdrawn from the regular Baptist church. Services were held in the Gurney block on Broadway for almost three years, when a frame building on Ohio avenue was bought and changed into a house of worship; but in the spring of 1906, Rev. James Lister, the only pastor the organization ever had, having resigned and left the city, the church property was offered for sale, and a majority of the membership took their letters to the First (or regular) Baptist Church, and again became members of the parent organization.

The first Protestant Episcopal church services ever held in Salem was on April 19, 1817, in a log school house which stood on Main street, near the present site of the City Hall. It was conducted by Rev. Philander Chase. Transient services were held, at long intervals, until 1859, when, on March 14th of that year, the "Church of Our Saviour" was organized. A vestry was elected, consisting of Thomas Read, S. W. Whitney, S. D. Hawley, Allan Boyle, E. Smith, and Robert



Protestant Episcopal Church.

and E. Turner. Rev. Mr. Hollis was the first rector. His successors have been, Revs. H. H.



George D. Hunt.

Morrell, A. T. McMurphy, Ephraim Watt, C. L. Pinder, F. E. McManus, E. L. Wells, Guthrie

Pitblado and (in 1904-06 to the present,) O. A. Simpson. A school building, and, later, rooms in a business block, were occupied by the congregation until 1889, when the handsome stone edifice on McKinley avenue was completed. The vestrymen in 1905 were: C. T. Steiner, Senior Warden; Robert Curtis, Junior Warden; F. J. Mullins, William L. Deming, Lewis Brereton, L. E. Callen and Claude Taylor. The membership of the church was 120.

The Christian or Disciples Church of Salem was organized March 15, 1859. Prior to that date occasional services had been held by William Schooley, Amos Allerton, Walter Scott, John Henry, J. J. Moss, T. J. Newcomb and others. The building which occupied a site in the rear of the church edifice afterwards built on Ellsworth avenue, and owned by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, was purchased from the latter organization and occupied until the new church edifice was built and dedicated in 1881. This building cost originally about \$13,000, and in 1893 it was enlarged and improved at a cost of \$7,000. The pastors since 1859 have been: Revs. Theobald Miller, Sterling McBride, S. B. Tee-

garden, J. W. Lamphear, E. B. Cole, J. H. Jones, W. H. Spindler, H. Cogswell, T. J. Lyle, J. L. Darsie, J. A. Hopkins, T. E. Cramblett, M. J. Grable, R. C. Sargent, Walter B. Mansell and H. H. Clark, who became pastor of the church in 1905. The membership of the church at that time was about 450.

In 1855 a Catholic Church was organized in Salem, and occasionally services were held until 1868, when the Rev. E. W. Lindesmith, who then had charge of the churches of that denomination at Alliance and Leetonia, assumed pastoral care of the Salem charge also. He held services once a month in the houses of the parishioners, and four times a year in Town Hall. This arrangement continued until 1880. The Rev. C. Trieber became resident pastor that year, and November 28, 1886, the church on McKinley avenue, (then East Main street,) was dedicated. Father Trieber was succeeded by the Rev. Finican, and he in turn by the Revs. F. Senner, G. C. Schoeneman, Conlon and John T. Moran, the last named entering the Salem work February 11, 1905. Connected with the parish at that time were 68 Catholic and 24 mixed families.

In 1901 a parsonage was built connected with the church, and in 1904 a fine parochial school building, costing \$12,000, adjoining the parsonage on the west, was erected and dedicated.

The First Evangelical Luthern Church of Salem was organized January 6, 1878, with 48 members. Rev. William B. Roller was the first pastor. The organization held together for a number of years, but did not prove permanent. The Emanuel Evangelical Lutheral Church was organized in 1895, and in 1897 the church building on South Lundy street was erected, being dedicated January 16, 1898. The church in 1906 had a membership of about 100.

Unity Church of Salem was organized in the autumn of 1900 by Charles E. St. John, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and Rev. George N. Young, of Massachusetts, who served as pastor of the church for a short time. Rev. C. S. S. Dutton became pastor of the church February 1, 1902, and in 1906 continued in that capacity. Regular services were held in the Pioneer Block.

The Church of Christ (Scientist) of Salem was organized February 3, 1902. The first ser-

vices preliminary to the organization of the society was held July 1, 1899, at the home of Mrs. Ellen D. Meyerhoefer, on Lincoln avenue. In October 1899, rooms were secured in the Pioneer block, where the regular religious services of the society were still held in 1906. A reading room was maintained there, as is the rule generally in connection with Christian Science societies. The membership numbered about fifteen, and Mrs. Ellen D. Meyerhoefer continued to serve as reader.

The A. M. E. Zion congregation organized some time in the '60's, and in 1870 built a comfortable house of worship at the corner of Howard and East High streets. In the course of a few years a division occurred in the congregation, and as a result the Bethel A. M. E. congregation was formed. The latter organization built a house on East High street, which in 1905 was practically rebuilt. Each of these societies had a membership of about fifty, and each gave support to a minister part time.

A small organization, adhering to the denomination known as the Church of God, in 1888 built a house of worship on West Main street,

near the city limits on the west. In 1905 and 1906 the Rev. P. Neil was pastor, but only a portion of his time was given to the Salem charge.

Early in the history of the great movement which resulted the organization of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout this country and the christian world, perhaps in 1868, a branch of the association was organized in Salem. A reading room was supplied and meetings were kept up with more or less regularity for many years. When in 1895 the Pioneer block was erected by Mr. J. T. Brooks at the corner of East Main street and Garfield avenue, the second floor and a large portion of the first floor were fitted up with the wants of the associations prominently in view, and with the purpose of housing the organization comfortably and commodiously. These superb quarters embraced an assembly hall, parlors, reading and amusement rooms and a splendidly equipped gymnasium. About the time the association occupied its new home a young woman's auxiliary was organized, and had a meeting place in the association rooms. Following the occupancy of its new home, the association enjoyed a season

of unexampled prosperity ; but in the course of time adequate financial support was lacking, and just about the opening of the new century the association suspended. Several spasmodic attempts have since been made to create sentiment looking to a resuscitation of the work, but nothing tangible has grown out of such attempts. Men's leagues have been organized in several of the churches, and in the spring of the Centennial year a church federation was formed among the lay members of the several Evangelical churches.

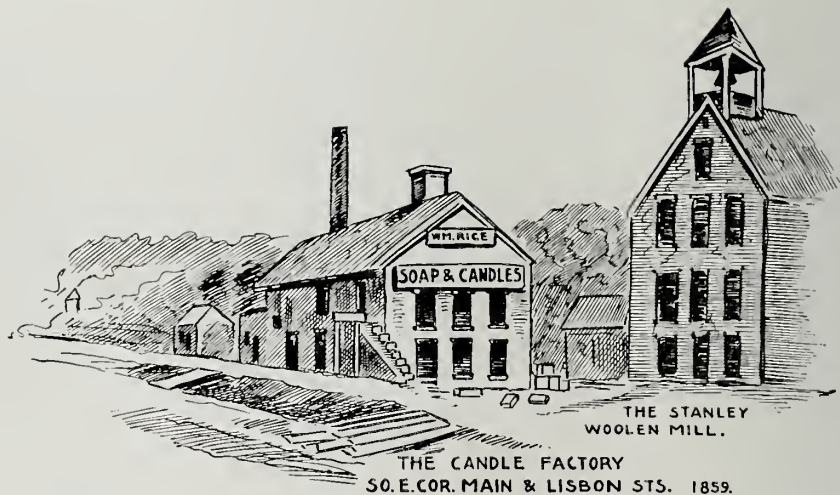
A wonderful boon for the country is the common school—the means of education for the common people—for all the people, at the common expense. The system, and its judicious operation are in a peculiar sense the hope and pride of the country. It was not always so. In the early years of the past century to secure a measure of education for all—for all to obtain even a modicum of “schooling” was a practical impossibility. But that fact of itself was sufficient reason to stimulate the youth enjoying the limited educational advantages to place a true value on what little book learning they were able



Parochial School.

to acquire. The first school in Salem was opened about 1804. The teachers from that date to 1810 were Hannah Fisher and Judith Townsend. A log school-house was built in 1810, where Joseph Shreve and James Tolerton taught from 1810 to 1816. Shreve taught in a Salem school again from 1822 to 1833. He probably did more than any other teacher in the town in the first half century of its history to leave a teacher's impress

upon his work. During the latter period of his service—1831 and 1832—Shreve wrote a history in verse in two installments. of his school, one at the close of each of the winter terms.* It was “inscribed to the learners of the higher classes,” at the close of the second of the two poems “a list of the scholars of Salem school who have taught school being given. As this list will be found of interest to many who read and preserve this little volume, it is reproduced here :



Abraham Stanley,
John Butler,
Asa Ware,
Solomon Shreve,
Henry Harris,
Samuel Street,

Isaac Treseott,
Levi Heald,
Joseph Saxon,
Alfred Heacock,
James Hugnes,
Elisha Hawley,

John Street,
Isaac Stanley,
Jonathan Briggs,
David Osborne,
Michael Stratton,
George Swartz,
John Mendenhall.

Samuel Ball,
William Scholfield,
Samuel Headley,
William White,
Eli Teegarden,
Josiah Cameron,

*A copy of these poems, in a small pamphlet form, is in possession of Mr. H. C. Hawley. To Mr. Hawley is the editor indebted for the opportunity of reference to this and other valuable old papers.

Priscilla Warrington,
Edith Cadwalader,
Meribah Butler,
Sarah Butler,
Eliza Shreve,
Hannah Brantingham,
Ann Lynch,
Sarah Negus,
Mary Johnson,
Martha Thompson,
Mary Farmer,
Deborah Williams,
Mary Trescott,
Elizabeth Johnson,
Hannah Johnson,

Elmira Townsend,
Martha Allison,
Ruth Fisher,
Sarah Miller,
Ellen Reeve,
Mary Williams,
Edith W. Test,
Sarah Mercer,
Hannah Heacock,
Ann Jobes,
Ruth Brown,
Emily Heacock,
Rachel Scholfield,
Sarah Santee,
Mary S. Richmond.

Mary Reeves,
Mary Blackledge,
James Tolerton,
Susan Hewett,
Martha Townsend,
Rachel Townsend,

Elizabeth Fawcett,
Thomas C. Shreve,
Abraham Stanley,
Mary Johnson,
Elma Cadwalader,
Esther Hunt.

Assistant Teachers.

Ann Straughan,
Joseph Straughan,
Zadok French,

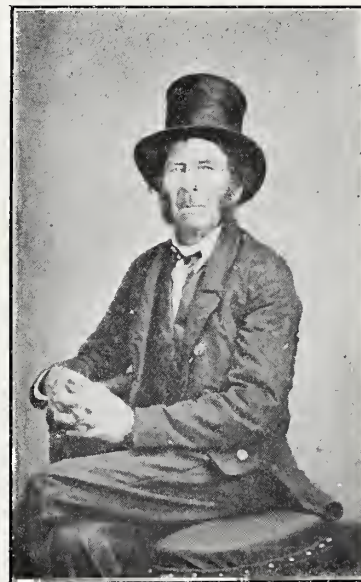
Ira Hunt,
Jonas D. Cattell,
Abraham Bonsall.

Teachers of Salem School.

NOTE—There have been several other schools in Salem.

Judith Townsend,
Nathan Ball,
Moses Stanley,
Ann Warrington,
Caleb Hunt,
Hannah Fisher,
Joseph Shreve,

Martin Brantingham,
James Hemmingway,
Benjamin Marshall,
Esther Hoopes,
William Lightfoot,
Daniel Stratton,
Joshua Shinn,



John Flitcraft.



The Old High School Building.

It is interesting to note the simple, old-fashioned, single Christian names which prevailed in those days, as compared, for example, with a list

of the names of a modern graduating class. The names were then, with rarely a superfluous initial even, simply Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, James, John, Samuel, Jonathan and Mary, Martha, Ruth, Priscilla, Meribah, Sarah (spelled with the final h), and Ann.

In 1826 Joseph Shreve advertised in the village Register: "J. Shreve informs [the verb is used intransitively] that he expects to continue his school, teaching orthography, reading, writing (occasionally by lectures), arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry, surveying," and adds, "but the press for other branches must exclude grammar from the present session." His terms were, "Two dollars for each pupil for each quarter, two-thirds of

which may be paid in approved trade at store prices."

In 1842 this announcement appeared in the

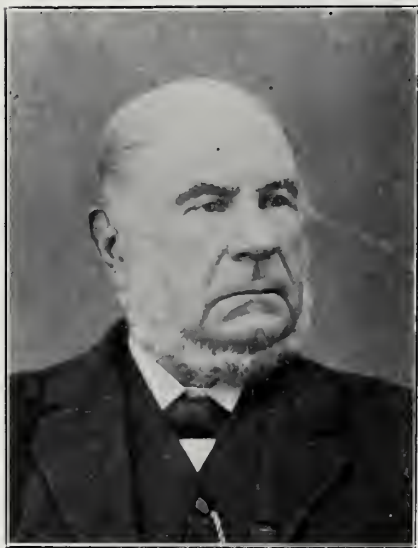
village Register: "Seminary for Young Ladies—E. W. Richards and Leah Heaton have associated themselves together (the former as principal and the latter as usher) and have opened a school for young ladies in Salem. * * * Terms, from \$2 to \$5 per quarter."

Among those who succeeded Mistress Fisher and Mistress Townsend and Master Shreve as teachers in the early Salem schools, were a number of others who were well and favorably remembered by Salem people who lived in the middle decades of the last century. Among these—without attempting to give names in chronological order—may be mentioned: Nathan Ball, Moses Stanley, Ann Warrington, Samuel Ruckman, Caleb Hunt, Mary Blackledge, Martha Townsend, Benjamin Marshall, Daniel Stratton, Joshua Shinn, Thomas and Eliza Shreve, Jonathan Thomas, Esther Hunt, Isaac Trescott,



The New High School Building.

William Holloway, Josiah Cameron, Clayton Lamborn, J. W. Cattell, Jacob Branson, M. D. Grove, Reuben McMillan, Lewis T. Park, Jesse



Samuel Chessman.

Markham, William McClain, P. R. Spencer, Amos Gilbert, Abner G. Kirk, Benjamin B. Davis, Elizabeth Richards, Leah Heaton, James C. Marshall and his wife Henrietta, Rev. Jacob Coon, and Mrs. T. W. Greer.

Members of the Society of Friends were always friends of education, and many of the early schools, especially before the days of the common schools, were conducted by them and patronized to a considerable extent by people of their manner of thought and of life. George Hunt says in his Salem History: "In 1852 Calvin Moore opened a select school on Lincoln avenue. For about thirteen years he and his wife conducted it in an unostentatious manner, and they got a fair amount of patronage. They were exemplary Friends, and their school was patronized mainly by people of their persuasion. They were both good teachers, and were not backward in the modern improvements pertaining to their profession. This school was brought to an end by the accidental death of Friend Moore, in 1865; soon after which the widow obtained a situation in the Friends' boarding school at Westtown, Pa. About the year 1872 Benj. D. Stratton erected a building on West Dry street, now numbered 78 and 80, for a school house. This was for his son-in-law, Joseph H. Branson, who was a fine scholar; and in this house he commenced a select school. Mary Cadwalader was employed as

assistant teacher. It was said of Branson that he had more teaching power than any other person in the place. But he, somehow, became unpopular with some of his pupils especially. Wherefore he left the school, and Mary Cadwalader continued it several years quite successfully. At one time she had Linnæus Warrington as assistant. Pupils came from the country and boarded in town to attend her school. A chance to get married terminated her career of public teaching." So it would seem that even in those days the state of matrimony had a higher claim and presented greater attractiveness to the young woman than even the teaching of young ideas how to shoot. Hunt in his narrative continues: "Miss Cadwalader was succeeded by Mrs. Mary M. Williams, who came from Steubenville. She was an accomplished teacher, having been educated at the Female Seminary at Washington, Pa. She had good success for about two years. For awhile she had a writing teacher employed. Her career of teaching ended like that of her worthy predecessor. * * * Mrs. Helen M. Beatty came to Salem in 1840. Soon after she got a position in a public school. This she held

about a year. She then commenced a select school, which she managed with marked success for twenty years. Recently [in the early '90's] a neat little school house was built in the Friends' lot on Sixth street. This is intended for schools under the direction of the Friends' Monthly Meeting. Two terms have there been kept—one by Elmer G. Hutton, and the other by Howard Fawcett."

Alfred Holbrook was the first superintendent of the Salem public schools. He was chosen in 1854, and served one year. Reuben McMillan succeeded him, serving as superintendent and principal of the High school for six years. Superintendent McMillan wrote of the condition of the Salem schools at that time: "I found the schools in good running condition, as left by my predecessor, Mr. Holbrook. I found a good corps of teachers, and an energetic, wide-awake set of pupils, that would have done honor to any town. During my connection the number of pupils increased, so that new rooms had to be rented and occupied until the new building on Fourth street, commenced in 1860, could be finished." Mr. McMillan made a very efficient and

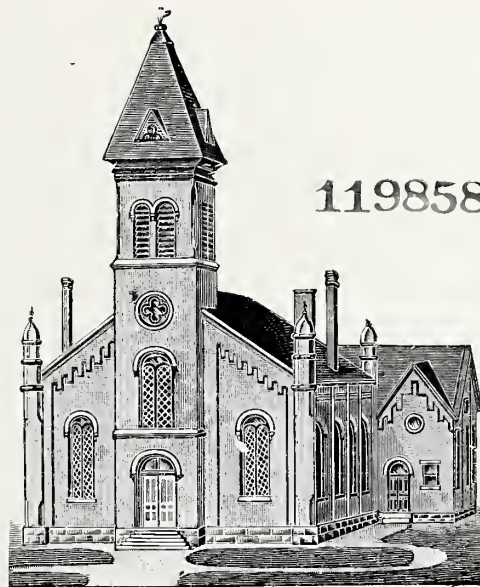
eminently successful superintendent. After leaving Salem he had a long and successful career as an educator in Youngstown. In 1861 Mr. H. H. Barnaby was chosen superintendent by the board of education to succeed Mr. Mc-Millan. He continued in the place a little more than a year, when he resigned to accept the office of State School Commissioner, to which he had been elected. Mr. Barnaby was succeeded by Mr. Cummings, who served but a year and a half, when he was compelled to retire by ill health. He resigned the office in March, 1864. Later in the spring of that year the board elected to the position of superintendent William D. Henkle. The following paragraphs are extracted from the Ohio School Reports, showing something of Prof. Henkle's work and the progress of the Salem schools during the succeeding ten or twelve years: "On the 16th of August, 1864, W. D. Henkle entered upon the duties of superintendent, and continued to serve for eleven years, except two years, from 1869 to 1871, when he served as State Commissioner of Common Schools, which office he resigned and then returned to Salem. While absent his place was filled by Prof. Moses

C. Stephens, principal of the High school, who conducted the schools without any change of plan. In each of these eleven years the superintendent prepared, and the board caused to be published, a sixteen-page pamphlet, giving full statistics of the schools, thus making the record complete for those years.

"The High school of Salem was organized immediately after the adoption of the graded system in 1853. Previous to its organization, select schools of a higher grade had been very extensively patronized by the town and surrounding country. In these the higher branches of mathematics seem to have occupied a prominent place, and continued to do so after the change. As a rule, the classics and studies relating to languages have found less favor among the Friends, who were the early settlers and the fashioners to a great extent of public sentiment in Salem, than mathematics and the natural sciences. The High school from its earliest days maintained a higher order of excellence, both in discipline and acquirements, its pupils were taught to think, to compare, to judge for themselves; to regard the education of the school-room as a means rather than an end."

The superintendents succeeding Prof. Henkle were William S. Wood, two years; George N. Carruthers, ten years; Myron E. Hard, ten years; and W. P. Burris, three years. Prof. Burris was succeeded in 1900 by Prof. Jesse S. Johnson, who, in the Centennial year is serving the seventh consecutive year in the direction of the Salem schools, during which they have enjoyed a period of unexampled prosperity. The Fourth Street or High school building, completed and dedicated in 1897, is one of the handsomest and best buildings for the purposes of its construction in the State. Besides these there are three other public school buildings, all comparatively new, namely, McKinley Avenue, Columbia Street and Prospect Street, besides St. Paul's parochial school building, which was completed in 1905, and accommodates three grades.

Salem has had a plentiful crop of these prime essentials to civilization and industrial prosperity—newspapers. And in quality, they have been good, bad and indifferent. The good, however, have been very good, and very largely in the majority. Probably in no other line of manufacture or business, which had a being at



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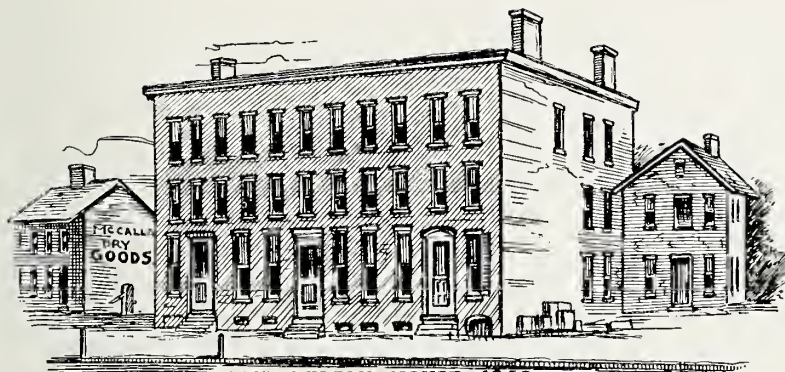
Presbyterian Church.

all a hundred years ago, have there been greater changes or more marked improvements, than in the making of newspapers.

George D. Hunt, the old Salem historian, in a little volume published in 1898, devotes no less

than three chapters to "The Printing Press of Salem," which contain much data and varied comments upon the prevailing methods of conducting the newspaper business in the earlier days of the old Quaker town. His style is so quaintly original and altogether interesting that Hunt's "Salem History" will be drawn upon for some account of the city's earlier newspaper publications. Mr. Hunt says: "Printing in Salem was first done in a log house that stood on or near the place where A. M. Carr's new store-room has been built. Joseph Shreve was then the teacher of the Friends' School, and his brother Thomas was studying medicine with Dr. Stanton. Both of them were literary characters friendly to the dissemination of knowledge and advocates of the printing press. They came from Pennsylvania and had some knowledge of Robert Fee, who in Brownsville had published the Western Reporter. In this he appears to have made a failure, and was then induced by the Shreve brothers to come to Salem and start a paper. In the latter part of March, 1825, he issued the first number of the Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser. (Newspapers generally af-

fecting long names in those days.) Robert Fee was a practical printer and possessed some editorial tact. But he had domestic troubles, from which he sought at times relief in the intoxicating cup, which, in turn, aggravated the cause. A file of these papers was preserved by one of the oldest inhabitants. It was an interesting relic of the times, and gave some idea of what the town then was. The Pittsburg Gazette appears to have been the most important exchange, as more articles were credited to it than to any other paper. An interesting account of LaFayette's visit to Western Pennsylvania, some amusing articles, accounts of horrid murders, advertisements of reward for the arrest of criminals, and some of the occurrences of the times were the prominent items. Joseph Shreve gave some articles on grammar; and he wrote a short account of the appearance of a comet that he thought would appear in the early part of 1829. Some marriage notices were published, and with them, according to a custom then, and during some subsequent years prevailing, some pithy epigrams were given, such as:



**THE WILSON HOUSE, 1860,
S.E. COR. MAIN AND LUNDY STS.**

“‘Oh, what’s a table, richly spread,
Without a woman at its head?’”

* * * * *

“‘May Heaven crown their life with joys,
And fill their arms with girls and boys.’”

“William Beans married Sarah E. Greenfield, on
which event the editorial genius perpetrated this:

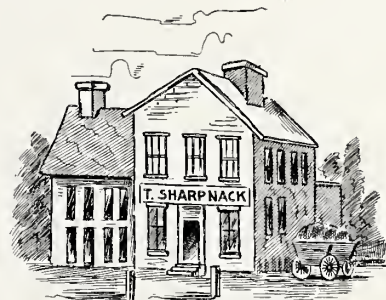
“‘If fate shall to their wishes yield,
And fate to true love leans,
Time may bestow on this Greenfield
A lovely crop of Beans.’”

“There were some advertisements in this
paper, but there was then less to advertise, and

people did not know the benefit of
advertising. One of the greatest
calamities recorded was the burning
of the Goshen meeting house. It oc-
curred on a Sabbath morning. The
Gazette came to an untimely end in
July, 1826.

“In 1830, and during some of the
following years, Salem received only
a semi-weekly mail, yet it then con-
tained many newspaper patrons.
The Ohio Patriot (Democratic)
and the Western Palladium (Whig)

were then published in New Lisbon. The
Aurora, which
commenced in
1832, was neu-
tral. No post-
office received
more of these
papers than Sa-
lem. Some
Philadelphia
papers were



S.E. COR. MAIN & BROADWAY, 1859.

taken, especially the Saturday Evening Post.

"Some time in 1835 William F. Stewart came and issued his prospectus for the Salem Visitor. This prospectus was a curiosity. It commenced by saying that 'Without the usual notice that periodicals usually abound in, the editor would simply state that he intended' to publish a paper like others in some particulars—in others unlike them.' It was to be like them inasmuch as its main object was to suit the public taste. He acknowledged the difficulty of knowing what this was, and, 'If it were possible to ascertain what the reigning taste was, he would endeavor not to reform but to conform.' Some promises as to the character of the paper were given; among others that 'Stanzas would have a ready admission, adapted to the love-sick and sick of love.' The first number was issued and the carrier sent around with it. William Reed, on seeing it, paid for it, and gave orders for no more to be sent to him. John Frost, of the New Lisbon Aurora, noticed it by merely mentioning that he had been favored by a visit from the Salem Visitor. In the spring of the next year P. F. Boylan bought the Visitor. He

adopted Stewart's prospectus, with a few words and terms changed, and changed the name to the Ohio Mercury. It was a slight improvement over the Visitor. After a few months Stewart's practice of reprinting a few columns was adopted, and Boylan confessed that he 'found it very convenient,' but 'would not do so very often.' Then followed irregular issues, and a decrease of good reading matter, until the Aurora took occasion to mention that the Ohio Mercury was about being transferred to some of its creditors, as its editor had 'absconded between two days.' Another report was that after giving his Presidential vote to Martin Van Buren, he left the town as fast as his feet and legs would carry him. After such signal failures as these, it would have been impossible to establish a paper in Salem if other policies had not been pursued."

Early in 1842 "Benjamin Hawley, James Eggman, John Campbell and John Harris associated themselves as an editorial committee, with Benjamin B. Davis and Joshua Hart as publishers, the last named being a practical printer. A press and other printing material were procured, and on the 12th day of April, 1842, the first

number of the Village Register was issued. The well-known character of the editorial staff helped it much. It 'conformed' much to the 'reigning taste,' and did much to 'reform' without any cringing cajolery."

After the paper had been fairly started B. B. Davis became editor and he employed printers to do the practical work. In 1844 Joseph Painter rented the office and continued the paper. He retired in about two years, and Mr. Davis again took charge of the paper. He took Aaron Hinchman into partnership, in 1846, and in a short time Hinchman became sole editor and proprietor. He changed the name to the Homestead Journal.

In 1854 J. K. Rukenbrod and Jesse Hutton purchased the Journal, Mr. Rukenbrod shortly becoming sole proprietor. In 1857, the paper having become identified with the Republican party, its name was changed to the Salem Republican. Mr. Rukenbrod was a man of marked ability and sterling integrity, and the paper soon secured and ever afterward maintained a standard which is a credit to State and local journalism. In 1874-'77 Mr. Rudkenbrod repre-



Oldest in Town—Originally a Log House. Later Weatherboarded.
Built and Occupied by John Street.

sented the Senatorial district composed of Columbiana and Jefferson counties in the Ohio State Senate. In 1889 he sold the newspaper, which had come to be a valuable property, to the Salem Publishing Company. Mr. Rukenbrod died February 7, 1890, at the age of sixty.

In 1873 Dr. J. M. Hole began the publication of the Salem Era, a weekly newspaper. In the



Lincoln Avenue, a Fine Residence Street.



Garfield Avenue at the Bend.

following year he sold a half interest in the paper to Ed. F. Rukenbrod, and a little later he transferred the other half interest to J. B. Park. Later still Mr. Park sold out to his partner, then J. D. Fountain acquired a half interest, within a year selling to Mr. Rukenbrod, and the latter in turn, in 1889, sold to Stanley & Co., who afterwards aided in the organization of the Salem Publishing Company. This company then consolidated the Republican and Era, and the paper is still published weekly as the Republican-Era. Meanwhile, in 1889, J. W. Northrop had established the Salem Daily News, and it was also taken over by the Salem Publishing Company and became part of the consolidation. November 24, 1894, L. H. Brush bought a controlling interest in the Salem Publishing Company, and he and his associates reorganized the company, infusing new life into its publications. In the Centennial year, after twelve years of unexampled prosperity, the officials of the company—the organization being practically as it was at the beginning of its life—were, L. H. Brush, president, treasurer and manager, and Dr. T. T. Church secretary.

April 9, 1890, D. D. Kirby, who had previously published a paper in Belleville, Kansas, issued the first number of the Salem Democratic Bulletin. The name and style of Kirby & Co. appeared as publishers. From July, 1890, to July, 1894, H. W. McCurdy was a partner; but during the greater part of the time, from the beginning, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Kirby have been sole proprietors of the publications issued from what has for years been known as the Salem Herald office. The Daily Herald was established May 12, 1891, and in 1896 the name of the weekly edition was changed to the Weekly Bulletin. However, the political complexion of daily and weekly have always been Democratic. Mr. George H. Gee has for a number of years been the editor; and the Herald establishment, which has in connection with it a flourishing job printing office, is quite prosperous.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle was established in Salem, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, in 1845. The first number was printed June 20th of that year—the first six numbers being issued from the office of the Aurora, in New Lisbon; then the paper was removed to Salem, where its

publication was continued by a committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, Milo Townsend being the first editor. The publishing committee consisted of Samuel Brook, George Garrettson, J. Barnaby, Jr., David L. Galbreath and Lot Holmes. James Barnaby, Jr., was the publisher's agent. Benjamin S. Jones and J. Elizabeth Hitchcock (afterwards Mrs. Benjamin S. Jones) became editors, and so continued for four years, when they were succeeded by Oliver Johnson, who filled the editorial chair for two years. The paper then passed to the editorial control of Marius R. Robinson, who continued as its editor for eight years. By order of a committee from the American Anti-Slavery Society, publication ceased May 4, 1864, the paper having been in charge of Benjamin S. Jones during the last year of its existence. (The work to which the Anti-Slavery Bugle was devoted is referred to at some length in the chapter on the anti-slavery movement, where also a number of quotations are made from its columns.)

The Salem Journal was established by John Hudson, the first number being printed February 17, 1865. It passed through many hands of proprietorship, the owners and publishers being,



Sixth Street Friends' Church.

at successive periods, John Hudson, Vernon & Hutton, J. R. Vernon (for about three years), Vernon & Baird, J. R. Vernon, and finally Vernon & Baker. By the last named firm the paper was sold August 24, 1872, to Major W. R. Snider, and shortly afterwards discontinued in

Salem, the plant being removed to Crestline.

In 1870 the Ohio Educational Monthly, a Columbus (Ohio) publication, was published by William D. Henkle, and removed to Salem, where its publication was continued up to the year of Mr. Henkle's death, 1881. In January, 1875, Mr. Henkle commenced the publication of Educational Notes and Queries, continuing it as a monthly publication until 1881. It is said of this publication that before the first year of its existence it had subscribers in 35 States and Territories.

The National Greenbacker, a radical weekly newspaper, promising to devote its energies to monetary and labor reforms, was started in Salem in 1878, by a stock company, G. W. Cowgill's name appearing as publisher and editor. It did not receive the requisite support to make of it a financial success, and soon went out of business.

J. W. Northrop in 1883 removed the Buckeye Vidette from Bryan, Ohio, to Salem and commenced its publication here. It professed to be in the interest of the laboring classes, and advocated the "issue and control of all

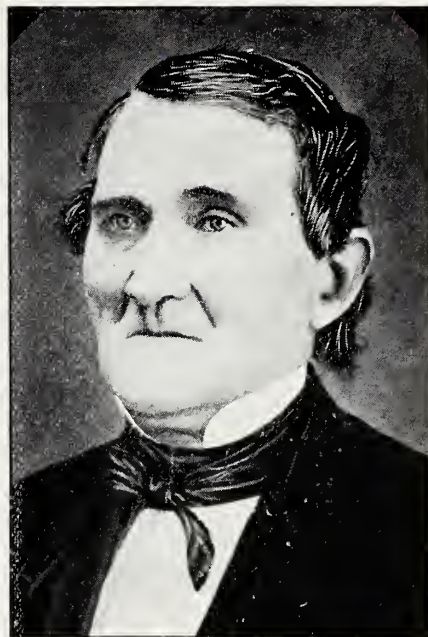
kinds of money by the government and making the government responsible for its real value." The paper did not enjoy a long or over-prosperous existence.

The Salem Weekly Democrat was started by Asa H. Battin and Thomas Dillon, and continued just one year, from August, 1854, to August, 1855. In the later '80's J. D. Fountain started the Salem Tribune, a weekly Republican newspaper. It had an existence of less than six months. Earlier in the century the Dollar Age, a weekly started by Alfred A. Sipe, survived but a few months, Mr. Sipe dying during a visit to Virginia. J. R. Murphy and J. C. Kling bought the outfit and started the Salem Times, which lasted but a short time. Dr. Hardman issued at intervals a nondescript publication which he called the Clipper, but it went the way of the ephemeral train of local prints and reprints which successively failed to prove themselves the mediums through which "a long felt want" was to be supplied. In January, 1896, Willis Whinnery commenced publishing a paper entitled the Swine Advocate. It was published in the interest of the business in which he was engaged, and

continued for two or three years. The Daily Holiday News was established in the '70's by J. S. Rentz, a practical printer, and issued intermittently for many years, daily for the week in each year preceding Christmas. June 12, 1902, Charles Bonsall and J. S. Rentz began the publication in Salem of the American Worker, devoted to the interests of trades unions and workingmen generally. It was discontinued January 22, 1903.

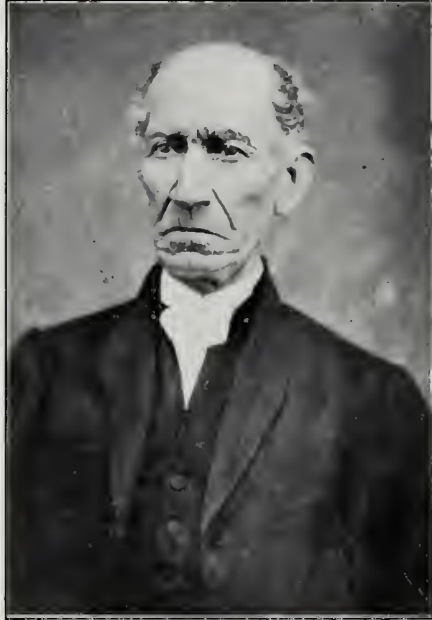
"The Quaker," a magazine published under the auspices of students in the Salem high school, completes its third volume with the June issue, 1906. It is published monthly during each school year. At the present (1906) Frederick Hole and Fritz Mullins are business managers, and John Mead is editor.

"The Self-Examiner" was a small eight-page (two columns to the page) publication, issued monthly for a year or two at Goshen, by Aaron Hinchman, the first number being dated September 3, 1842. It was "Devoted to Moral and Social Reform, to the Natural Rights of Man, and to the Interest of the Day Laborer." Hinchman afterwards (in 1846) entered into partnership with Benjamin B. Davis in the publication



James Brown.

of the Village Register, and later became sole proprietor and editor of the paper.



Thomas Horner.

It will be seen that the newspapers and other publications of Salem have had a very wide range. The fields of education, human rights, political and social economy, labor, money, even the culture of swine, as well as the legitimate publication of the news of the day, have, in turn, had their organs in Salem. And, the talent engaged being generally of a high order, some of these publications have attained even a national reputation.

Chapter IV.—The Anti-Slavery Movement

Epoch in Country's History in Which Salem Played a Conspicuous Part—Important Station on "Underground Railroad"—Some Exciting Incidents.

Back in the '30's, '40's and 50's Salem was known as headquarters of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and, what was not a matter of general publicity then, but sub rosa, a station on the "Underground Railroad." The Anti-Slavery Bugle, published here for many years, was, during its existence, known as the organ of the society. The walls of the Old Town Hall—which is still standing on East Main street and serving its purpose as it has done for more than fifty years as the municipal building—have many times resounded to the voices of such advocates of universal freedom as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Fred. Douglass, Cassius M. Clay, Abby Kelly, Parker Pillsbury, John Pierpont, and many lesser lights which shone during the troublous times prior to the Civil War of 1861-'65. The old Hicksite Friends Church,

which still stands on Ellsworth avenue, and "Liberty Hall," also on Ellsworth avenue, near the old church, which was years ago remodeled and partially rebuilt for a residence, were also rendered historic by their having furnished meeting places for the anti-slavery agitators of those days, or "Abolitionists" as they were more commonly called. The remodeled "Liberty Hall" was for many years the residence of the late Dr. J. M. Hole, in his day a prominent anti-slavery worker, and is still the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Park, and her husband. The dust of Edwin Coppock, one of the famous John Brown raiders, who had been a resident of the vicinity of Salem, and who came of Quaker stock, rests in Hope Cemetery, and helps to render that old, but now improved and handsome burying-ground, historic. References to the stirring events of



Monument to Edwin Coppock, Lieutenant Under
John Brown, In Hope Cemetery.

those old Abolition days, with some reminiscent sketches of the good people known as the Friends

or Quakers, who did so much to populate, build up and render prosperous Salem and the adjacent section of country, contribute much to the interest of Salem's first Centennial.

The rescue from a life of bondage, and escape usually across the border to Canada, of many a fugitive slave, was aided and abetted by the people of Salem, during the days when the town was known as a station on the "Underground Railroad." Such incidents are remembered by some of Salem's older residents even yet. On one occasion, sometime in the year 1854, when the anti-slavery feeling was running high here and in other parts of the North, information came from a member of the Anti-Slavery, or a sympathizer in its work, then in a northern city, that a young slave girl was being taken through by her master and mistress on their way South, and that the train which bore the party would be due in Salem at a certain hour on that day. There was an Ohio law at that time prohibiting the carrying of slaves into bondage over Ohio railroads, but no such prohibition existed in Pennsylvania and some other States. Forthwith a force of about thirty men was raised in Salem, and

marched to the Fort Wayne station to rescue the young slave. A detail was made from the company to board the train on its arrival, and another to uncouple the car containing the party and to stand guard outside. M. L. Edwards (still living) was a member of the last named detail. The train arriving on time, the squad of men designated for the duty sprang aboard and obtained possession of the girl without any resistance on the part of her reputed owners. The latter simply offered a formal protest. It was said, however, that a secret agent afterwards visited Salem and endeavored to obtain a clew to the "fugitive," but failed. She was kept in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Joel McMillan, and in other Salem homes, for a number of years. The girl, who was about fourteen years old when rescued, was given the name of Abby Kelly Salem, and lived for many years in the city to which she owed her freedom and whose name she bore. Mrs. McMillan is still living, at the old home near Grandview Cemetery, which, with her husband Joel, a well-known anti-slavery advocate and worker, she occupied at the time of the incident above related. In the Centennial year,



First Baptist Church.

Mrs. McMillan, though quite advanced in years, remembers the circumstance of Abby Kelly Salem's rescue quite well, and frequently tells of the incident, and of the trouble she afterwards had with the girl, who proved a veritable "Topsy."

It was found necessary to punish her now and then, to which she rebelled, declaring on one of these occasions: "Ma Suthen missus nevah beat me." But a day or two later she gave herself away thus: "Missus, didn't you nebber lib in de Souf?" "No, Abby," Mrs. McMillan replied; "but why do you ask?" "Oh, kase you all heah whups 'zactly like ma old missus down Souf done whupped me."

Samuel D. Erwin, now living in Alliance, in his 83d year, told the writer of a similar attempt,



Joel Bonsall.

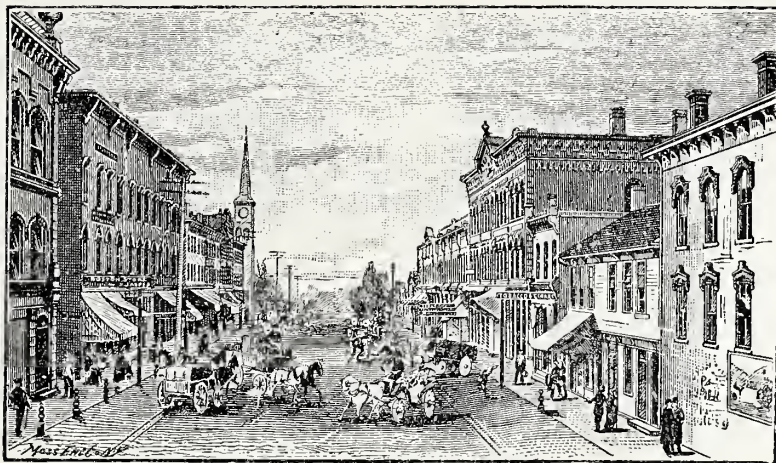
in which he participated, to rescue a slave girl named Lucy, under like circumstances as that just related. Erwin was then (in the later '50's) living at Marlboro, seven or eight miles west of Alliance, on the railroad. He and a party were summoned from Cleveland to intercept a train on the P., F. W. & C. road, at Lima, and rescue a slave girl being taken back to bondage. The party at once took a train for Lima, reaching the town before the train arrived from the other direction. But the party of Southerners had obtained wind of the proposed rescue, and persuaded the conductor to run the train through without stopping; and so they got away. Erwin's place, near Marlboro, was in those days a sub-station on the Underground Railroad, and he helped quite a number of fugitive blacks on their way to freedom. But scores and even hundreds of such cases could be related in which citizens of Salem took part; but nearly all of those good people, who were devoted to the cause of humanity, have long since passed to their reward.

George D. Hunt gives the following, which will aid to an understanding of some of the doings in those old anti-slavery days: "Not

alone did the white brethren give voice to the demand for universal freedom. The escaped slave himself joined in the mighty anthem, whose quickening burden, swelling to amplest tempest, rolled from sea to sea. Among the fugitives were William M. Brown, called William 'Box' Brown, from his having escaped from slavery while concealed in a box, and Joe Mason, supposed to have been a natural son of James Mason, ex-United States Senator and ex-Governor of Virginia. They cheered on the cause with vigorous songs, adapted from plantation melodies, but not weighted with plantation sentiment.

The following, with additional verses, as sung by Brown, was a favorite :—

“ Ho, the car, Emancipation,
Rides majestic through the Nation,
Bearing on its train the story —
Liberty, a Nation's glory.
Roll it along —
Through the Nation,
Freedom's car, Emancipation ! ”



Broadway in 1887—Looking South.

“ A carpenter-shop, about 18 by 48 feet in size, was built by Samuel Reynolds about the year 1840, the upper room of which was used as the general meeting-place of the people of the town for the discussion of all manner of subjects. When the anti-slavery question came to be so warmly discussed in the churches that difficul-

ties arose, and the churches and schoolhouses were closed to the defenders of universal brotherhood, they went to the room over the carpenter-shop. This building was christened 'Liberty Hall', and was the cradle of the society which was evolved from that whirlpool of opinion caused by the counter-currents of thought respecting the slavery question. For many years it was kept as a place for discussions and caucus meetings, and within it a course of lectures was planned in which some of the best talent of the country was engaged. This course of lectures was delivered in the Town Hall, and Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly, John Pierpont and William Lloyd Garrison were among the many speakers. In June, 1845, the largest church in Salem was closed against Abby Kelly, the Abolitionist lecturer. The trustees of the Church gave as a reason for their refusal: 'We think the principles of the lecturer are dangerous to our common country.'

A number of fugitives from the South, after attaining their freedom through the interposition of Salem people, became life-long residents of this place. Mr. Hunt refers to one of these as

follows: "Sometime in the '20's a fugitive slave woman named Maria Britt came to Salem. Here she found a place of employment among the Quakers, especially in the family of Samuel Davis. By the proceeds of her labor she got a lot from him on what is now Green street. It is now occupied by a small dwelling-house which, for some years, was used as the Methodist church. On this lot a small brick house was built in which she passed most of the remainder of her life. She had a husband who was still held in bondage in the South, and like any true wife, she wished to have him with her. Wherefore she got some of her white friends to write a letter to him. By some mishap this letter fell into the hands of her old master, who set about the job of reclaiming her. A relative of Dr. Stanton, who lived at Steubenville, got wind of the plot, and sent word that the master was coming here to look for her. Thereupon Maria was clandestinely sent to Conneaut, a settlement of Friends in Trumbull county, where she remained until it was deemed safe for her to return to Salem. During her absence a mysterious stranger came to Salem and stopped for some days at



McKinley Avenue—A Handsome Residence Street.

one of the taverns. He frequently walked the streets and peeped into the houses, especially the kitchens, but he did not find his lost 'property'. Maria Britt made some true friends here besides the Quakers, and she earned a fair living by doing washing, housecleaning, cooking, wedding dinners, etc. She made herself very useful to the people here. Being of a pious turn of mind, she took delight in attending religious meetings. But in these meetings even the prejudice of color often existed and she felt much embarrassed.

"One negro came here and worked for Joseph Fawcett for eleven years, and during that time paid a visit to his old home, even going into his old master's kitchen without being detected. This is only one sample of the ingenuity exercised by many of them in escaping from slavery. In April, 1850, a white woman and a negro woman stopped at Webb's tavern. The colored people of the town interrogated the negress as to her residence and destination, and they were thus led to believe that she was being decoyed into Virginia to be sold as a slave. She declared that she had never been a slave, and refused to go any further; and thus she was rescued."

Joel S. Bonsall, long connected with the Buckeye Engine Works of Salem, and son of Daniel Bonsall, who came to the Salem community in 1820, often told, prior to his death which occurred in 1902, stories of the exciting events of his boyhood in connection with the "Underground Railroad" operations. He remembered many instances of fugitive slaves, who, having crossed the Ohio, made their way through to Salem during the night, and sought refuge with his father and others of the active anti-slavery workers. He remembered one night in particular, when as many as thirteen fugitives were hidden in his father's house. One of the most active lieutenants of his father was Dr. Stanton, a pioneer physician, and his student, Keyser Thomas. They kept constantly on the lookout for fugitive slaves, and, when finding them, took them to the Bonsall home, often using as a conveyance the horse and wagon of William Waterworth. The home of Mr. Bonsall was only one of many which were made a place of refuge and safety for slaves fleeing from bondage to the liberty which they deemed was their God-given right. They would be sheltered and hidden during the day,

and then during the following night helped on to another place of refuge, or sub-station on the "Underground." Joel McMillan, James Bonaty, Charles Grizell, James Barnaby, Dr. Stanton, Dr. Carey, Dr. John Whinery, Allen Boyle, Wm. Silver, Benjamin Hawley, and many others, most of them members of the Society of Friends, participated in this humane movement.

In the "Pathfinders of Jefferson County," one of the Ohio Archæological Society's publications, some very interesting data are found regarding the early history and operations of the "Underground Railroad." Prof. Wilbur H. Seibert, of Akron, a well-known Ohio educator, writes: "Slaves were thirsting for liberty, and were finding relief with the secret help of a few scattered, principle-abiding, if not law-abiding, people. These were the Simon-pure Abolitionists, who braved public prejudice for years, and ostracised themselves by helping the deserving negro to his liberty. Taken together they constituted that mysterious organization known as the 'Underground Railroad.' It was the self-imposed business of those concerned to 'receive, forward, conceal and protect fugitives.' It got



Barbara Phillips.

its name by its operations. The way the name was received was as follows: A fugitive named Tice Davids traveled one of the Ohio routes in

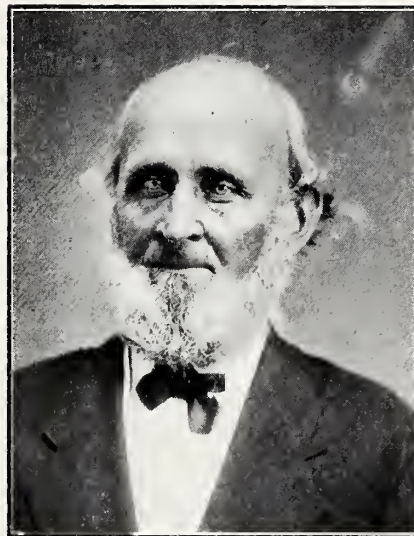
1831, from Ripley to Sandusky. The slave set out upon his journey under unusual circumstances, no doubt, for his master, a Kentuckian, was at his heels from the start until the Ohio river was reached. There the master was delayed by his search for a skiff, but found one in time to keep the runaway in sight, who was now swimming his best, and to land only a few minutes later than he. His subsequent hunt failed to secure his property, and the master was much mystified. At his wits end, he said: 'That nigger must have gone off on an underground road.' The aptness of the title was seen at once, and the rapid transmission of the story within and beyond the State soon fixed the designation on the 'system.' Up to 1835 it was known as the 'Underground Road.' After that the name naturally changed to the 'Underground Railroad.' "The Underground Railroad System," continues Prof. Seibert, "was far more extensive than was generally supposed. There were branches through all the zone of Free States from England to Kansas and Iowa, while in the Southern States there were at least four great lines of travel from the South to the North used by the fugitives. One

was along the coast from Florida to the Potomac. The second was that route protected by the Great Appalachian range and its abutting mountains, a rugged, lonely, but comparatively safe route to freedom." This line was much used. Richard J. Hinton, in his book on 'John Brown and His Men,' tells us that Harriet Tubman, the remarkable black woman who made her escape from the South unassisted, when a young girl, and then gave herself to the work of fetching out others, 'was a constant user of the Appalachian route.' Her people lovingly called her 'Moses,' and John Brown introduced her to Wendell Phillips by saying, 'I bring to you one of the best and bravest persons on this continent—General Tubman, as we call her.' Harriet Tubman is said to have assisted, in all, several thousand slaves to freedom."

The valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi constituted the third great channel of the fugitive slaves' travel northward, while the fourth route ran from the southwest slave section through Kansas, Iowa and Northern Illinois to Chicago. Prof. Seibert declares there were not less than 23 ports of entry for runaway slaves,

along the Ohio river front of this State. Thirteen of these admitted the fugitive from the 275 miles of Kentucky shore on our south and southwest, while the other ten received those from the 150 miles of Virginia (now West Virginia) soil on our southeast. From these initial depots the Ohio routes ran zigzag lines, trending generally in a northeastern direction, linking station with station in mysterious bonds, until a place of deportation was reached on Lake Erie. One of these way stations was Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, and another was Salem, Columbiana county.

One of the leading spirits in the anti-slavery movement in Salem—and he won a national reputation for his work in the cause—was Marius R. Robinson. Having been a student at Oberlin College, and imbibed the spirit of abolitionism, he became a resident of Salem, and was for a number of years editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle. M. R. Robinson Council No. 350, Royal Arcanum, of Salem, was organized in 1879. It was named for him. Oliver Johnson, also a well-known worker in the anti-slavery cause, who edited the Bugle for several years while a res-



Jacob Heaton.

ident of Salem, was also author of the book, "Garrison and His Times". In the latter work Johnson refers to Marius R. Robinson as follows :

"Of Mr. Robinson there is a tale to be told which coming generations ought to hear. A

more gentle, sweet-spirited and self-consecrated man I have never known. He was exceedingly modest, never seeking conspicuity, but willing to work in any place, however obscure, to which duty called him. For a time, after leaving the theological seminary, he devoted himself to the welfare of the colored people of Cincinnati, and for aught that I know was one of those who were so 'imprudent' as to sometimes take a meal with a colored family. It would have been just like him to do so, simple-hearted man that he was. Then he was for a time in the office of Mr. Birney's Philanthropist, and when the mob came to destroy the types, it was his tact and courage that saved the 'forms' from being broken up, so that the paper of the week was printed in an adjoining town and delivered to its subscribers on time. At a later day he entered the lecture field in Ohio, where he did noble service, enduring all manner of hardness like a good soldier of freedom. He was a capital speaker, with much that we call magnetic force for lack of a better term; and he was sure to make a deep impression wherever he could get a hearing. It was during the 'reign of terror', and he was

often harried by mobs and other exhibitions of anti-slavery malevolence. At Granville, Licking county, he was detained some time by a severe illness. One day a constable obtruded himself into his sick-room and served upon him a paper, a copy of which I herewith present as a specimen of the pro-slavery literature of that day :

"Licking County, Granville Township, ss.:

"To H. C. Mead, Constable of Said Township, Greeting :

"WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, overseers of the poor of Granville township, have received information that there has lately come into said township, a certain poor man, named Robinson, who is not a legal resident thereof, and will likely become a township charge, you are therefore hereby commanded to warn the said Robinson, with his family, to depart out of said township. And of this warrant make service and return. Given under our hands this first day of March, 1839.

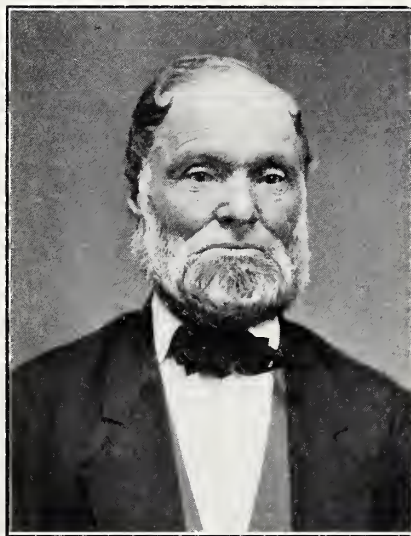
"Charles Gilman,

"S. Bancroft,

"Overseers of the Poor.

"It was nearly two years before this that he went into Berlin, Mahoning county, to deliver several lectures. On Friday evening, June 2, 1837, he spoke for the first time, and notice was given that on the following Sunday he

would deliver a lecture on the Bible against the charge of supporting slavery. This was more than the public sentiment of Berlin could bear; and on Sunday evening he was seized by a band of ruffians—two of them, I am told, members of the Presbyterian church, dragged out of the house of a friend with whom he lodged, carried several miles away, and, besides many other insults, subjected to the indignity of a coat of tar and feathers. In this condition he was carried some miles further, and in the darkness and chilly Sunday morning, having been denuded of much of his clothing, left in an open field, in a strange place, where he knew no one to whom to look for aid. After daylight he made his way to the nearest house, but the family were frightened at his appearance, and would render him no aid. At another house he was fortunate enough to find friends, who, in the spirit of the good Samaritan, had compassion on him and supplied his needs. The bodily injuries received on that dreadful night affected his health ever afterwards, and even affected his dying hours. But they brought no bitterness to his heart, which was full of tenderness even toward those



Robert Tolerton.

who had so grievously wronged him. He gave himself with fresh zeal to the work of reform, and few men have done more than he did to make purer and sweeter the moral atmosphere of the region in which he lived. In 1851 he be-

came editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, at Salem, Ohio, and conducted it until the time of its discontinuance, after the abolition of slavery had been practically assured. His editorial services were greatly valued, and won for him the admiration and confidence of those who profited thereby. He died in Salem respected and loved by the whole community.

"It seems incredible now that the pulpit of that day was generally silent in the presence of outrages like those inflicted on Mr. Robinson, and that leading newspapers spoke of them rather to condemn the victims than the authors. But such is the fact. Those who imagine that the conflict with the slave power began with the organization of the anti-slavery political parties need to be reminded that no such parties could have existed but for the grand moral struggle that preceded them, and that was sustained for years by men and women who endured, bravely and unflinchingly, the reproach and scorn of hostile communities, and whose properties and lives were often in peril."

Strange as it may appear, the men who mobbed Robinson, although their identity was

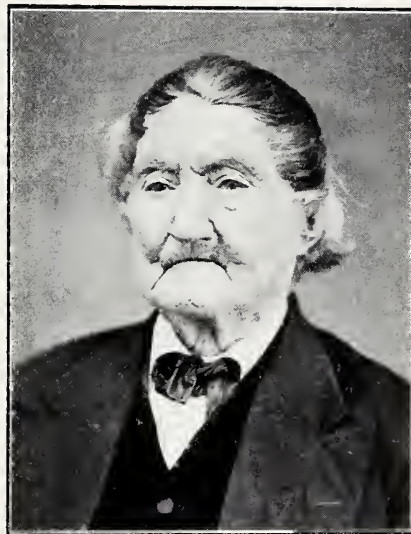
known, were allowed to go unpunished, and none the less strange, the victim to the outrage was himself arrested and tried on a charge of inciting a mob; and although the case was discharged, yet he was held sufficiently long to prevent his making an anti-slavery speech which had been announced. R. W. Tayler (father of Judge R. W. Tayler), then practicing at the Trumbull county bar, defended Mr. Robinson against the villainous charge brought against him, and offered his services in an attempt to bring to justice the ruffians who perpetrated the outrage upon Mr. Robinson.

Marius Robinson's own story of the terrible indignity perpetrated upon him, was published June 15, 1837, over his signature, in "Free Discussion," a weekly periodical which was being published that year at New Lisbon, by John Frost, and devoted to abolitionism, temperance and anti-Free Masonry. Mr. Robinson's narrative follows:

"Mr. Frost: At the request of a number of my fellow-citizens, I send you some of the particulars of a recent gross violation of my rights, in common with those of my fellow-citizens. *

* * * I shall give a simple narrative of facts, for some of the indignities offered me were of too gross and brutal a character to be thus publicly detailed. In giving this narrative I am actuated by no spirit of resentment, but of unfeigned sorrow for the deep-rooted and widely extended influence of the spirit of slavery among my countrymen, and a strong desire that all may see their danger, and, rising in the vigor of Christian manhood, may remove the cause, by the unceasing proclamation of the great doctrines of universal love.

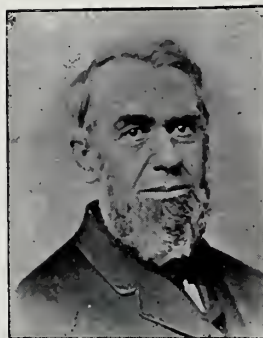
“On Thursday, the 1st of the present month, I visited Berlin, in Trumbull county [now a part of Mahoning county], for the purpose of discussing the subject of American slavery. Notice was circulated that on the following day there would be a lecture. Application was made to Joseph Colt, Esq., a trustee of the school district, and one of the oldest and most influential citizens of the place, for the use of the schoolhouse. This was refused. Jesse Garretson, a highly respectable merchant of Berlin, at whose house I was welcomed with the warmest of cordiality, opened his dwelling for



Israel Bean.

the lecture. Esq. Holt informed him that if the meeting was held the inevitable result would be a mob. The meeting, however, passed off without a verification of the prediction, and another meeting was appointed to be held on

the following day of the week, when I purposed to vindicate the Bible from the charge of supporting slavery. On Sunday there were some buzzings of disapprobation, because we had presumed to have a meeting in opposition to the well-known wishes of the nobility of Berlin. But they were not such as to create in my mind any apprehension of violence. But the result showed that Esq. Holt could penetrate the future with more certainty than myself. About 10 o'clock at night Mordecai B. Hughes entered the store of Garretson & Hoover, where I was sitting in conversation with J. F. Powers, Jesse Garretson and his wife, and having seized me by the arm proceeded to drag me toward the door, at the same time saying, 'You have got to leave town tonight. You have disturbed the peace of our citizens long enough.' Mrs. Garretson

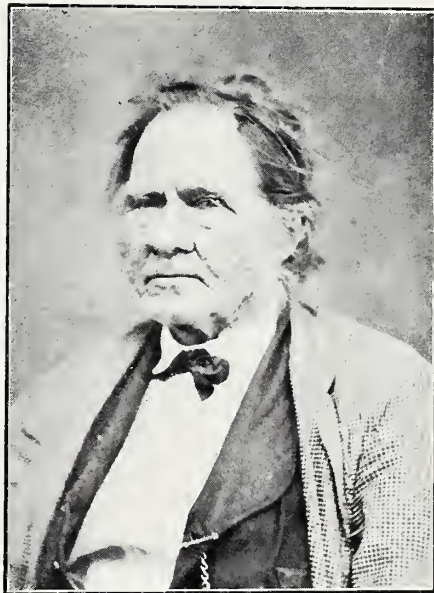


Marius R. Robinson.

interfered, saying: 'If you take him, you must take me too;' and about the same time a second ruffian, who entered just after Hughes, seized me by the other arm for the purpose of dragging me out, while Mrs. Garretson made an effort to close the door and shut out the remainder of the gang. But this was prevented by those without, who now joined in the effort for my abduction; but for several minutes these were rendered unavailing, by the vigor and firmness of my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Garretson. During the struggle Hughes demanded of Mr. Garretson that he should dismiss me from his house. This was refused. They then pressed on with new vigor. They were requested to stop and reason the matter. 'No reason here,' was the reply; and so, indeed, we found it. Brute force was the order of the day, and it was exercised without respect of persons upon all who opposed, as was strikingly manifested in the treatment these chivalrous advocates of slavery were pleased to deal out to Mrs. Garretson in their zeal for the peace of the neighborhood. Hughes, who seemed to be dictator for the occasion, ordered her to desist; assured her that she was 'acting very impru-

dently ;' that he 'would remember her for this ; and once pushed her with some violence. Mrs. Garretson also received two blows, one on her arm, which sprained her wrist, and another on her breast which has since occasioned considerable pain and soreness. But notwithstanding their commands, threats and blows, she continued unremittingly her efforts, until they had secured their prey by dragging me into the street. The spirit with which the attack was made may be learned by the following fact: A citizen from Berlin, in conversation with two of the rioters, asked them how they would have felt had there been a corpse found in the store the next morning. One of them, William Ripley, Jr., a merchant of the place, replied, 'We went prepared to take him, let the consequences be what they would.'

"After getting me into the street, they hurried me along with violence and rapidity, a mile or perhaps more—cursing, taunting, threatening as they went. I was dragged along by three men, one holding me by each wrist, another holding me by the collar. This last, who seemed to be more of a savage than the rest, frequently



James Hiddleson.

jerked me with violence towards him, and would then thrust his fist violently against my breast ; and once he struck me on the head. Hughes re-

monstrated against their hurting me, and they desisted from this species of violence. One started for a rail, but this measure was decided against. But in the infliction of tar and feathers they seemed to coincide. After the delay of some half hour or more for the purpose of procuring the means, they carried their measure into execution. After this outrage, one of their number went for a wagon, for the purpose of transporting me far from Berlin, that I should not be able to return in time for the meeting next day. During this interval, while being held fast by two men, I was made the subject of multiplied jeers and insults. I made several efforts to enter into conversation, and in one or two instances met with partial success. But Hughes, who was most surprisingly afraid of 'reason,' uniformly interfered and thwarted my purpose.

"When the wagon arrived, I was placed in it with three men, one to drive and two to prevent my escape. After ascertaining by search of my pockets that I had neither dirke or pistols, they concluded to relinquish their hold on my person and permit me to ride in the most comfortable method I could. I was carried by them

about ten miles, and left about an hour before day, near the center of Canfield. I was here an entire stranger, not knowing even the name of a single inhabitant of the township, and in a situation as may well be imagined anything but agreeable. But that God, whose I am and whom I humbly endeavor to serve, guided my steps to the house of Mr. Wetmore, where all my wants were most amply supplied. From his son, Mr. William Wetmore, I received the most marked sympathy and kindness. Of him I borrowed a suit of clothes, my own having been entirely spoiled, attended meeting through the day, and although laboring under considerable pain and fever from the abuse of the previous night, I was permitted at 5 o'clock p.m. to open my mouth once more, for the dumb, and to seach out the cause of those who, by the avarice and prejudice of the Nation, are appointed unto death.

* * * * *

"I will only add that I have since visited Berlin for the purpose of addressing a number of respectable citizens who were desirous of learning what this strange doctrine (abolition) was. But tar and feathers having proven ineffectual,

other means were resorted to. I was now, together with my audience, subjected to other outrages, under the professed authority and sanction of law. The particulars of this transaction are worthy of record, and I will endeavor to furnish them next week.

Yours,

“MARIUS R. ROBINSON.

“GILLFORD, June 13, 1837.”

Mr. Frost, in the “Free Discussion,” adds the following note: “The names of these praiseworthy conservators of the peace of Berlin should unquestionably be left on record. Here they are: Mordecai B. Hughes, an embryo physician; William Ripley, Jr., merchant; John Nixon, merchant; Herman A. Doud, farmer; Isaac Siddle, farmer; James Davis, Edmund Davis, Henry Hartleroad, Jesse Rose, James R. Green, Fulton Boyd, — Flick.”

It is well known in this community that James Davis, who was a young and inexperienced man at the time, and who afterward became a highly respected citizen, sincerely repented of the part he took in the affair. And it is known that at the funeral of Marius R. Robinson he wept like a child.



Dry Street Friends' Church.

Salem and its immediate vicinity furnished more than one person who proved himself willing to suffer martyrdom, if need be, to the cause of human freedom. Edwin and Barclay Coppock were born near Salem, of Quaker parentage, and early imbibed the doctrine of universal liberty. Edwin, the elder of the brothers, suffered the

death penalty with John Brown, with whom he was taken at the arsenal in Harper's Ferry, on the charge of insurrection against the State of Virginia. Barclay, too, was one of the band of "Old Osawatomie" as he was called when they made their famous raid into the Old Dominion, for the expressed purpose of freeing the slaves of the State, but he with some others escaped capture. In a biography of John Brown, published as one of the "Twentieth Century Classics," by Craine & Co., of Topeka, Kansas, a sketch of each of the men engaged with Brown in the raid, with their subsequent fate, is given. Two of the entries follow:

"No. 12. Barclay Coppock. Born in Salem, Ohio, January 4, 1839, of Quaker parents, who moved to Springdale, Iowa. Young Coppock was in Kansas a short time in 1856. Drilled in Springdale school. Although young, he seems to have been trusted by John Brown. Escaped from Harpers Ferry and was killed in wreck on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, caused by Rebels, who sawed the bridge timbers partially off.

"No. 13. Edwin Coppock, Lieutenant. Born

near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, June 30, 1835. Elder brother of Barclay Coppock. Hung in Virginia December 16, 1859. Was brave and generous, honorable, loyal and true."

The late Col. T. C. Boone of Salem had in his possession the original commission issued by John Brown, to Edwin Coppock, as a lieutenant in the Provisional Army of Virginia. Col. Boone obtained the paper from Henry Blackburn, while on a visit to West Virginia. Mr. Blackburn had secured it from the files of papers used at the trial of Coppock at Charlestown, Virginia. The commission reads as follows:

GREETING.

No. 10.

WHEREAS, EDWIN COPPOCK has been nominated a Lieutenant of Company in the Army Established under the PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION,

NOW, THEREFORE, In pursuance of the authority vested in Us by said Constitution, We do hereby Appoint and Commission the said EDWIN COPPOCK a Lieutenant.

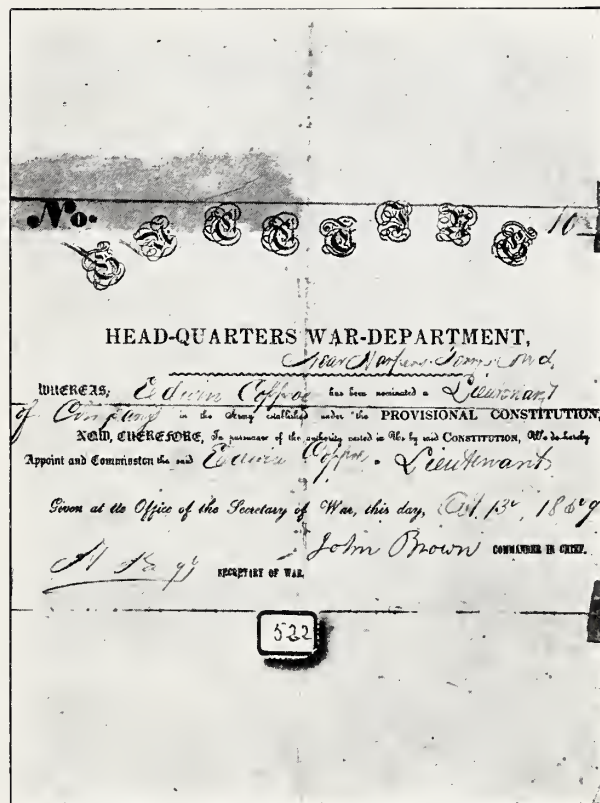
Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, October 13, 1859.

JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief.

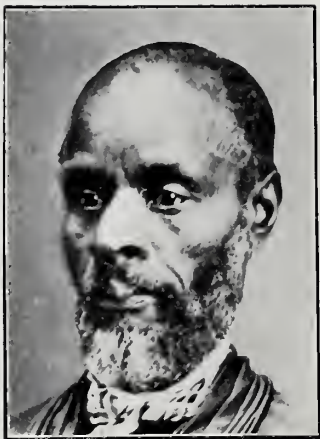
H. KAGY, Secretary of War.

The original document contains the autograph signature of John Brown, plainly written, though apparently by an unsteady hand.

It was doubtless the doctrine imbibed early, by these brothers, through their Quaker environment, that "all men are created equal," that induced them to join their fortunes with those of John Brown, while that old abolitionist hero was yet battling in "Poor, Bleeding Kansas," for the freedom of fugitive slaves. They accompanied him on his ill-starred raid into Virginia, and with him were captured at Harper's Ferry October 17, 1859. Barclay escaped, but Edwin was hanged at Charlestown, Virginia, December 16, 1859. The charge under which he was indicted and convicted, in common with John Brown, the leader, and executed, was for "feloniously conspiring with each other, and with other persons unknown, to make an abolition insurrection and open war against the Commonwealth of Virginia." On the same day, December 16, 1859, at Charlestown, were executed with Brown, these four of his soldiers: Coppock, Cook, Copeland and Green. Two others, Stephens and Hazlett, were put to death in the same way later. The



Fac Simile of Edwin Coppock's Commission, Bearing
John Brown's Signature.



Robert Spencer.

last letter Edwin Coppock ever wrote was to his uncle, Joshua Coppock, then living in Butler township, Columbiana county. It is pregnant with prophecy long since fulfilled. It was written but three days before the young raider's execution, and reads as follows :

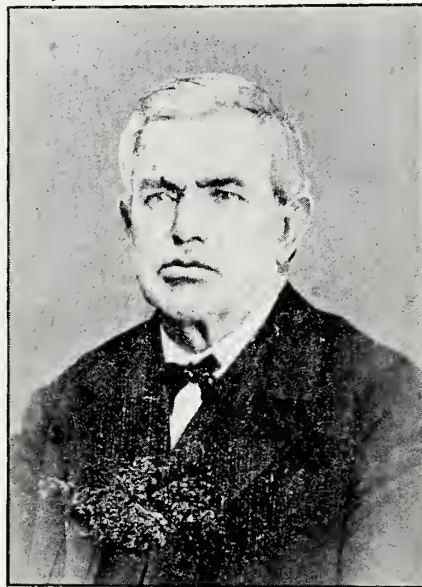
CHARLESTOWN, December 13, 1859.

"My dear Uncle : I seat myself by the

stand to write for the first time to thee and thy family. Though far from home and overtaken by misfortune I have not forgotten you. Your generous hospitality toward me, during my short stay with you last spring, is stamped indelibly on my heart, and also the generosity bestowed upon my poor brother, who now wanders an outcast from his native land. But thank God he is free. I am thankful it is I who have to suffer instead of he. The time may come when he will remember me, and the time may come when he will still further remember the cause in which I die. Thank God, the principles of the cause in which we were engaged will not die with me and my brave comrades. They will spread wider and wider and gather strength with each hour that passes. The voice of truth will echo through our land, bringing conviction to the erring, and adding members to that glorious army which will follow its banner. The cause of everlasting truth and justice will go on conquering and to conquer until our broad and beautiful land shall rest beneath the banner of freedom. I had fondly hoped to live to see the principles of the Declaration of Independence fully realized. I had hoped to see the dark stain of slavery blotted from our land, and the libel of our boasted freedom erased, when we can say in truth that our beloved country is the land of the free and the home of the brave ; but that cannot be. I have heard my sen-

tence passed ; my doom is sealed. But two more short days remain for me to fulfill my earthly destiny. But two brief days between me and eternity. At the expiration of these two days I shall stand upon the scaffold to take my last look upon earthly scenes. But that scaffold has but little dread for me, for I honestly believe that I am innocent of any crime, justifying such punishment. But by taking my life and the lives of my comrades, Virginia is but hastening on that glorious day when the slave shall rejoice in his freedom ; when he, too, can say, 'I, too, am a man, and am groaning no more under the yoke of oppression!' But I must now close. Accept this short scrawl as a remembrance of me. Give my love to all the family. Kiss little Joey for me. Remember me to all my relatives and friends. And now farewell for the last time. From thy nephew,
EDWIN COPPOCK."

Some time after the execution of Edwin Coppock his body was brought to Salem and buried in Hope Cemetery. Joshua Coppock, uncle of the young man, brought the remains home. The day after their arrival at Mr. Coppock's house, in Butler township, there were over 2,000 visitors to the little farm house ; and such a funeral had never been seen in Columbiana county as was given to this young man who had



Alfred Heacock.

fallen a victim in the defense of what he deemed a sacred principle. At the edge of one of the main drives in Hope Cemetery stands a plain

sandstone shaft, about eight feet in height, bearing the simple inscription,

“ EDWIN COPPOCK.”

In the spring of 1906 the little mound was bare of grass or flower; but at the base of the monument was a glass jar containing some withered flowers from the season previous—a silent token that some one had paid a passing tribute to Edwin Coppock's memory. At the recurrence of each Memorial Day the grave invariably receives its quota of flowers, when the resting places of those who later died in a cause akin to that for which Coppock gave up his life are also strewn with the bloom of springtime.

Barclay Coppock, Edwin Coppock's brother, who escaped from Harper's Ferry at the time John Brown and others of his men were captured, was hunted by men from Virginia, a reward of \$4,000 having been offered for his body, dead or alive. One of the hunting parties came to the house of Joseph Coppock, but did not find Barclay, although he was there at the time; for he was faithfully guarded. After the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861 Barclay Coppock, who had meanwhile returned to Kansas,

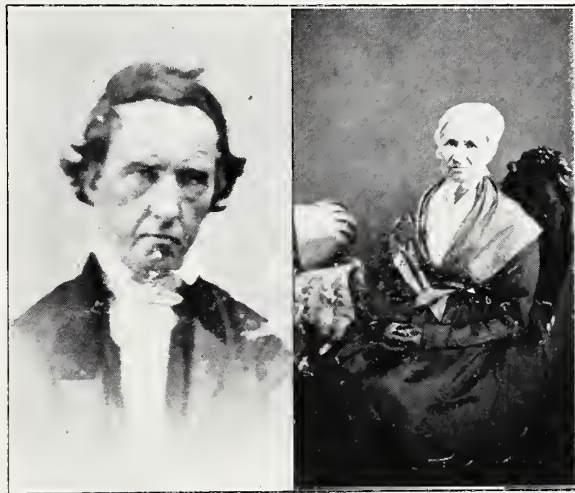
entered the United States service and was employed as a recruiting officer. He had enlisted a force of men and was with them being conveyed over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the front when, as related elsewhere in this chapter, a bridge, having been tampered with and weakened by the Confederates, gave way under the weight of the train, and Coppock, with others, was killed or drowned in the stream below.

As the organ of the “Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society,” afterwards the “Western Anti-Slavery Society,” the Anti-Slavery Bugle was started in June, 1845, in New Lisbon, where the first half dozen numbers were printed, after which it was removed to Salem, and this was thenceforward its permanent home. It continued to be issued regularly until 1863, when, according to its announcement, the purpose for which it had been established, the emancipation of the slaves, having been accomplished, it suspended. The first regularly employed editor was Benjamin S. Jones, with J. Elizabeth Hitchcock—who later became Mrs. Benjamin S. Jones—as associate editor. Marius R. Robinson, as stated elsewhere,

was also for many years its editor, and its publisher, or "publishers' agent," during almost the entire eighteen years of its existence, was James Barnaby, the father of Mrs. Ida M. Cooper. Mrs. Cooper is still a resident of Salem, and has in her possession almost a complete file of the Bugle, which she kindly placed at the disposal of the compiler of this souvenir volume.

The following announcement appeared in the first number of the Bugle, on June 20, 1845 :

"In extending to our readers our first greeting, we by no means desire to disparage ourselves that others may exalt us. Though you may consider our garb rather homespun, and our style somewhat homely, yet we come before you with no humble pretensions. Our mission is a great and glorious one. It is to 'preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound;' to hasten in the day when 'liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.' Though in view of the magnitude of this enterprise, we feel that the intellect and power of an angel would be but a drop in the ocean of Truth, by which the vilest system of oppression the sun ever shone upon is to be swept away, yet knowing as we do that our influence is cast with Justice and Humanity, with Truth and the God of Truth,



Dr. Benj. Stanton.

Mrs. Dr. Stanton.

our pretensions are far from humble, though our talents may be justly so considered. He who professes to plead for man degraded and imbruted, and to strive for the elevation of the crushed millions of his race; he who professes to labor for the restoration of manhood to man, and for the recognition of his divine nature, makes

no humble pretensions. It is true our Bugle blasts may not fall upon your ears with all the sweetness and softness which so well become the orchestra of an Italian or French opera company; but we intend that it shall give no uncertain sound; and, God aiding us, we will blow a blast that shall be clear and startling as a hunting horn or battle charge, and we trust that its peals shall play around the hill tops, and shall roll over the plains and down the valleys of our State, until from the waters of the Ohio to those of the mighty Lakes, from Pennsylvania on the East to Indiana on the West, the land shall echo and re-echo to the soul-stirring cry of 'No Union with slave-holders.'"

That the radical views adopted and preached by the Anti-Slavery Bugle, and those who supported it in these utterances, were treated by many as rank fanaticism or even as heresy, may be seen from an extract from the New Lisbon Palladium of June 20, 1845:

"Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock and Benjamin S. Jones delivered themselves, in this place, on last Monday evening, of speeches abusing in the most unmeasured terms the American churches. Miss Hitchcock, in point of talent, will not compare with Abby Kelly; and as for modesty, she is a slander upon her sex. We have now Miss Kelly

and her man Friday, and Miss Hitchcock and her man Jones, traveling this State, endeavoring to poison the minds of the people on the subject of abolitionism. Their efforts will be ineffectual; for, fortunately, they carry the antidote with them. Go and hear them, and, our word for it, you will be completely and forever cured of the kind of abolitionism advocated by them."

On several occasions during the early '60's the visits of spies or slave-owners to Salem, searching for fugitives almost resulted in riotous demonstrations by the people. Late in January, 1850, a spy visited the town, claiming to be an agent of an anti-slavery society near Marietta, and obtained a definite clue to the whereabouts of two or three escaped slaves. As to whether the fugitives were being harbored in Salem or vicinity at that time there is no record at this late day, for the anti-slavery workers were not given to making public their operations at that time. At any rate the first week in February found two slaveholders from Virginia at Coast's hotel on Main street, looking for their human property. A small riot ensued, and the Virginians were fortunate to escape without suffering violence. The Anti-Slavery Bugle of February

9th, telling the story of the visit, said in part: "The villains arrived about noon and rode leisurely through Main street to the west end, where they turned north and made for a small house about a quarter of a mile from the village, in which lived a colored family. The names of these man-hunters were Archibald Paul and Samuel Mitchell, his son-in-law. On reaching the house they attempted to coax the inmates to a parley, representing that they had come (kind souls!) to offer them a chance to go back to 'Old Virginia,' having understood that they were in a suffering condition. A colored woman came at once to the village and gave the alarm, and forthwith a considerable multitude started for the scene. The kidnappers, finding that the colored people were too widely awake to be caught by their smooth professions, started back toward the village, where they were met by a company of indignant citizens who followed them to Coast's hotel, where they dismounted. * * * The scoundrels went into the hotel where they took a horn of whisky, and treated certain fellows who were sufficiently degraded, to liquor at their ex-



Mary Strawn.

pense. After a while they mounted their horses and rode off toward New Lisbon."

So incensed was the populace over this visit, according to the newspapers of their time, that

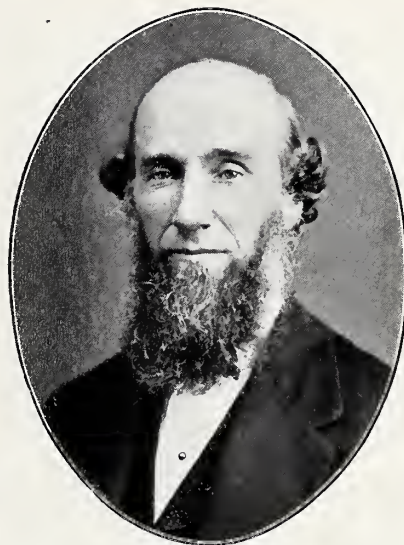
an indignation meeting was held on Friday evening of the same week, at the Second Baptist church. "According to previous notice," says the Bugle of the 16th, "a large number of the citizens of Salem, without distinction of party or sex, assembled to express their indignation at the outrage and insult which had been committed upon the moral sensibility of the people of Salem, by the recent visit to our town of two slaveholders and one of their emissaries for the purpose of searching out some of their alleged fugitives." A committee on resolutions consisting of Jacob Heaton, James Barnaby, Dr. Abel Carey, Jonas D. Cattell and Dr. Joseph Stanton was appointed and at an adjourned meeting, which proved a very enthusiastic one, a lengthy report, full of vehement denunciation of slavery and all its methods, was unanimously adopted. The Friends were in no means unanimous in their approval of the anti-slavery methods used, especially by those of the more radical abolitionists. Strong opposition developed when a meeting was attempted at Columbiana, as is shown by a letter published in the Bugle of February 9th, 1849. The letter is dated Columbiana, 2d month, 2d, 1849, and reads :

"Friends Editors : I undertook to get a meeting at Middleton, for Isaac Trescott and James Barnaby. The citizens are principally Orthodox Friends. There are in the village convenient for the meeting a few workshops, two school houses and one meeting house, but I found them all closed against the abolitionists. The district schoolhouse was built with the understanding that it should be used only for school purposes, and the Friends' meeting house and the schoolhouse are barred against the admission of free thought and free speech ; there is nothing permitted in them but orthodox sectarianism. The Friends there do not understand the first rudiments of reform. The privileged among them can discuss Wilburism and Gurneyism in their meetings to their heart's content, but the slave is not permitted to enter in their assemblies, nor is his prayer for mercy at their hands heeded. William Shaw and Elwood Chapman, two mechanics of Middletown, both members of the society of Friends, would not suffer me to put up notices of the meeting on their shop doors, assigning as a reason that the disunionists are infidels, and they did not think it would be right to encourage anything of the kind. Richard H. Beason, a blacksmith, refused me the same privilege, because the people were opposed to having anti-slavery meetings in the village. I was also informed that Daniel Mercer,

who is not a member of any denomination, said he would give 25 cents to assist it tarring and feathering Abby Foster if she ever came into the region again, and would be one of a company to do the deed ; and his wife offered to cut open her feather beds to furnish a part of the material. There was, however, one friend of humanity in the village, Isaac James, in whose house a meeting was held on the 27th ult., and which was larger than was expected. None of the old Friends were present, but quite a number of young ones. HIRAM RIGG."

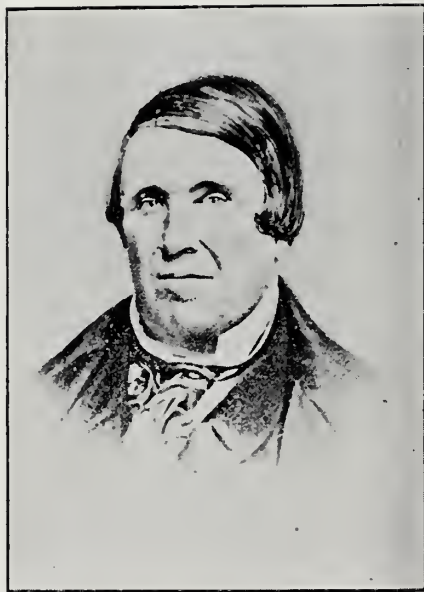
The motto of the Anti-Slavery Bugle was, "No Union With Slaveholders." And so, carrying this idea to its utmost though legitimate limit, the school of anti-slavery men and women which was represented by the the paper, at least while Mr. Jones and Miss Hitchcock controlled its columns, laid it liable at times, to the charge of disloyalty to the Union. This tendency is shown by an editorial extract which follows, from the Bugle of August 11, 1848 :

"The editor of the Pittsburg Commercial Journal thus discourses in an article on the Dissolution of the Union. 'The very idea of a dissolution of the Union should be spurned as treason; and the madmen who attempt its destruction



Joel McMillan.

deserve alike our anger and our pity. An attempt by any one portion of the Union to dissolve the compact should and would be suppressed at once.' Such sentiments are not unfrequently met with in political papers, and it appears to be taken for



Simeon Jennings.

granted by a certain class of persons, not only that the Union should not, but that it cannot be dissolved; and they talk about compulsion as

though the Federal government had a right to use it against a seceding State. If this position is susceptible of proof, we should like to hear the evidence; for with our present light we must deny the existence of a particle of authority on the part of the United States government to compel an unwilling State to remain in the Union. The powers of the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the National government are all clearly defined in the constitution of the United States; and as this government exists only by virtue of delegated authority, it has no power to compel a State either to become a member of or remain in the co-partnership termed the Federal Union, unless it can be clearly shown that such power has been conferred upon it by the States themselves. But there is no such power enumerated in the constitution as belonging to either branch of the government. Congress was empowered to declare what States might come into the Union, but not to chain them in eternal fetters as soon as they have entered. By the terms of the contract each State binds itself to submit to all the constitutional requirements of Congress, the judiciary or the executive—to

yield obedience to each section and article of the constitution. * * * * We claim then that the Federal Union is not the rat-trap some represent it to be, into which the victim is at liberty to enter or not to enter as he sees fit, but when once in can never escape. It is rather a house the door of which is opened by the proprietor to such who knock for admission, as he chooses to receive, and who leaves all his guests at liberty to depart when they will, without troubling him to play the porter."

It seems almost impossible to realize that such rank disunion sentiments were entertained by anybody in the loyal town of Salem, as those shown by the reading of the above extract. But it must be remembered that there were men, a few of them here and there in the North, as well as thousands of them in the South, who back in the '40's and '50's, were tainted with the doctrine of States-rights, so-called, which ultimately in 1861 led up to the open rupture which threatened the existence of the Nation. And while it is almost beyond comprehension that such sentiments should have been entertained in the minds of those who professedly made the freedom from enthrall-



Mrs. Simeon Jennings.

ment of the black race in this country one of their chief objects in life, yet it must be remembered that in the North—and especially here in

Salem—these radical men composed but a few individual cases, who, with their erroneous doctrines, had been forced to hide themselves from the righteous contempt and loyal execration of a truly liberty-loving people long before the culmination of the great struggle ushered in by the Civil war.

The agents of the Anti-Slavery Bugle in Columbiana county and vicinity in 1850 were given as follows: David L. Galbreath and L. Johnson, New Garden; Lot Holmes, Columbiana; David L. Barnes, Berlin; Ruth Cope, Gergetown; Simon Sheets, East Palestine; A. G. Richardson, Achor; Joseph Barnaby, Mount Union. James Barnaby was still in 1850 "publishers' agent." The negro population of Columbiana county in

1850 was given by the Bugle at 417; Jefferson county's at 497.

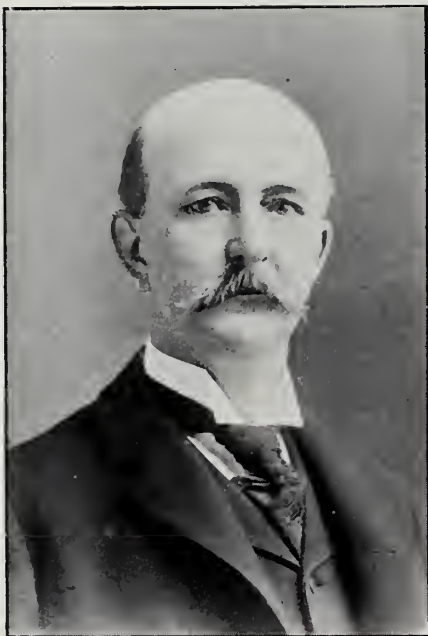
For a number of years, during the anti-slavery excitement in Salem, the women interested in the furtherance of the work—and the women were as actively interested in the work as the men—held at intervals fairs, usually in Town Hall, at which fancy and general household articles were displayed and offered for sale in booths, the proceeds being applied to helping fugitives along over the underground railroad, and for other expenses incident to the work of the anti-slavery society. The efficient work of the women along these lines in those days was a very potent factor toward the success of the humane work in which so many of Salem's good people were employed.

Chapter V.—Industrial Salem

Beginnings and Development of the Manufacturing Industries of the Town— Some of the Men and Methods which Laid the Foundation for the City of the Twentieth Century.

As early as 1814 an attempt was made to form a company for manufacturing purposes. In that year a stock company was formed, to be called "The Manufacturing Company of Salem," with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, to be divided into shares of \$10 each, "which shall be paid in gold or silver coin, or bank notes equivalent thereto, or labor or materials (at the discretion of the directors) in the following manner: One-fourth of each share on the first of June, 1815, and one-fourth more in sixty days from the first installment; the remainder of said shares to be fully paid in when the directors shall order by giving not less than sixty days public notice." The purpose was to manufacture "cotton, wool, ironware, and for merchandising." John Street, Nathan Hunt, Jacob

Gaunt, Samuel Davis, David Gaskill, Israel Gaskill and Richard Fawcett were elected a board of directors. A brick building was erected in which to house the enterprise, and preparations made to begin operations in June, 1815; but for some reason the scheme fell through. Isaac Wilson bought the building and lot, and later the site was occupied by the Western Hotel. John Stanley erected and set in operation a woolen factory, which was destroyed by fire in 1827. Stanley rebuilt the factory on the present site of the Baptist church, at the intersection of what now are East Main street and Lincoln and McKinley avenues. Robert Campbell bought this concern in 1830, and followed the business of carding and spinning and weaving woolen fabrics. In 1838 Campbell sold out to Zadok



Wm. W. Heaton.

Street, who having engaged Thomas Pinkham for manager, continued the business until 1849,

when the concern was suspended. In 1839 a woolen factory was built by George Allison in the Western part of town, between what are now West Main and West Green streets, which was purchased that same year by James Brown, who continued to operate it until 1849. Soon after that it was dismantled.

About 1825 Amos Kimberly started a carding machine on what is now Ellsworth avenue, the motive power for which was furnished by a large tread wheel worked by oxen. The tread wheel was a very common means of furnishing power in those days, in the absence of water power and before steam had come into general use. Mordecai Morlan bought this mill in 1832 and operated it until about 1839.

John Street operated an extensive tannery on the square now bounded by Depot, West Main, Howard and Dry streets. It is recorded that he sold leather for cash when he could get it; and, as he kept a rather extensive store for those days, he did a large amount of trading, exchanging finished leather and store goods for hides, tan bark and other commodities. John Saxon and Isaac Wilson also operated tanneries, though on a smaller scale.

Four brothers, sons of Joel Sharp, Sr., who located very early in the century at Salem, as has been related early in this narrative, laid the foundation for the largest single industry which the city has long possessed, that of engine building, and for which it has acquired a world wide reputation. All the brothers, Thomas, Simeon, Clayton and Joel, were natural mechanics. They, however, first worked at carpentering. Thomas went to Cleveland during the '30's, became millwright and machinist, and about 1840 established a sawmill there. His brother, Joel, the youngest son of the family, followed him to Cleveland in 1841, and worked on the sawmill for some time. In 1842 Thomas arranged to return to Salem, while the younger brother went into the plant of the Cuyahoga Furnace Company to learn his trade. Thomas Sharp announced on his return to Salem that he would open a shop for the building of steam engines. The same year, 1842, he turned out his first steam engine. The castings for it were brought to Salem in wagons from a Cleveland foundry, and were deposited in Sharp's little shop on what was and is known as Foundry Hill. In a year or two Thomas was joined by

two of his brothers, Simeon and Clayton, and in 1848 the fourth brother, Joel, returned from Cleveland and entered the firm. Between 1848 and 1850 they took from the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad projectors the contract for furnishing the ties and stringers for eleven miles of the railroad which was then being built between Alliance and Pittsburg, and to fulfill this contract the Sharps built a sawmill, still continuing the engine works, however. In 1851 Thomas Sharp withdrew from the firm and started a shop on West Main street, which continued to turn out work until, in 1894, it was destroyed by fire. On Thomas Sharp's withdrawal from the original partnership in 1851, two of the remaining brothers went into a new organization styled Sharp, Davis & Bonsall, the members of the concern being Simeon and Joel Sharp, Milton Davis and Joel S. Bonsall. The concern became known as the Buckeye Engine Works. The first year the total working force was only twelve men. The new firm quickly achieved fame, however, through the improvements introduced on the early steam engines. April 27, 1865, the works burned to the ground, inflicting a loss on the

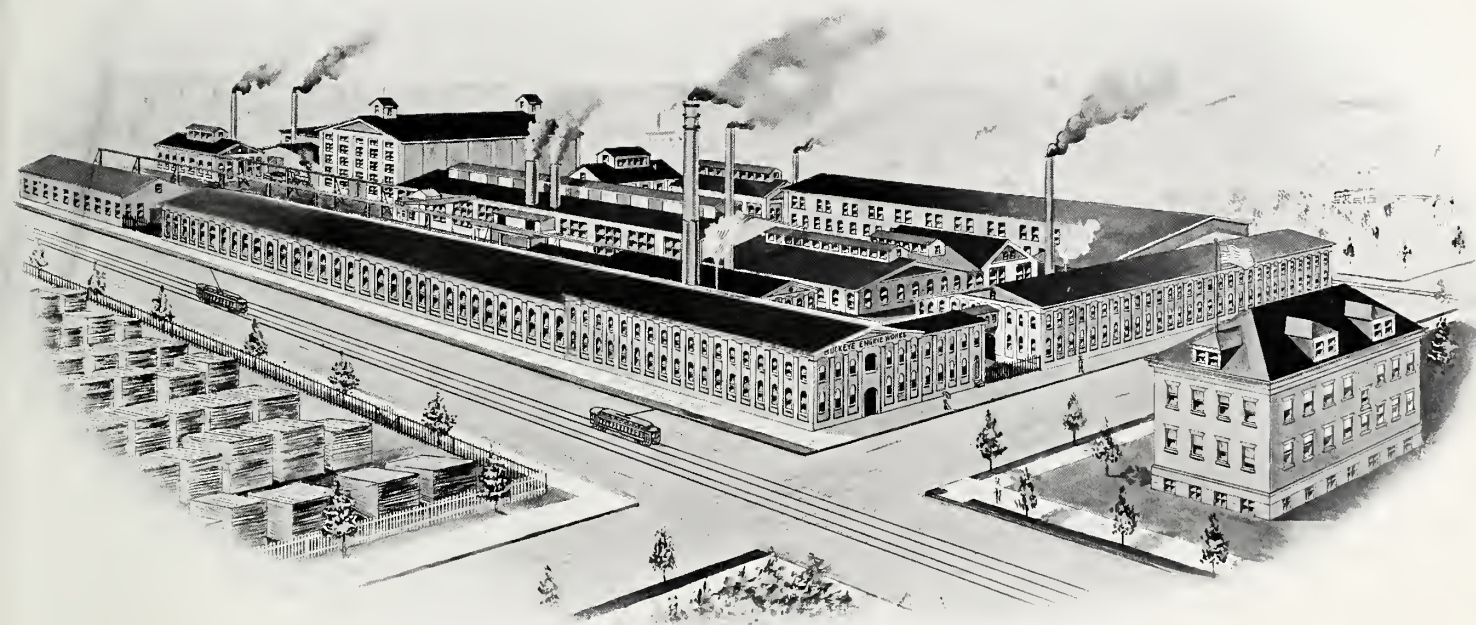
owners of between \$50,000 and \$75,000, with no insurance. The plant then was probably the largest in any line of manufacturing in the county. It was quickly rebuilt and business resumed within less than a year. In December, 1871, the concern incorporated as The Buckeye Engine Company, with a capital of \$300,000, the following being the officers: President, Joel Sharp; vice-president, Milton Davis; secretary and treasurer, T. C. Boone; superintendent, Joel S. Bonsall; assistant superintendent, Simeon Sharp. The establishment became in the succeeding 35 years the most widely known of all the metal trades concerns in the county, and in 1906 has an annual output exceeding a half million of dollars, with over \$500,000 invested.

In 1906 the Buckeye plant is running at full capacity, "single turn" for a greater part of the time, but double turn when orders crowd, as they frequently do.

Milton Davis and Simeon Sharp retired from business in 1892, and D. M. Davis became vice-president of the company. Later, on the death of Col. T. C. Boone, his position as secretary and treasurer was assumed by Stephen B. Richards.

Joel Sharp died July 28, 1898, and Joel S. Bonsall succeeded him in that year as president, C. S. Bonsall becoming superintendent. Joel S. Bonsall died June 2, 1902, and was succeeded as president by H. H. Sharp. Now, in 1906, the officers are: H. H. Sharp, president; C. H. Weeks, vice-president; F. A. Pope, secretary and treasurer, and C. S. Bonsall, superintendent. Commencing in 1900 new buildings were erected and a series of improvements inaugurated which almost doubled the capacity of the plant. A new model of gas engine, the manufacture of which was begun in 1905, is proving a great success.

Some time in the very early '30's, Nicholas Johnson started a foundry and began business in a small way. In 1834 or 1835 Zadok Street bought the little plant, which was located on Dry street, and gave to that locality the name of "Foundry Hill," which it has borne ever since. Mr. Street conducted the business in a modest way for a number of years, and in 1847 the foundry was purchased by Snyder & Woodruff, who began the work of casting stoves. Isaac Snyder was a designer and pattern-maker, and his skill and taste helped to make the wares popular. The



The Buckeye Engine Company's Plant.



J. Woodruff & Sons' Trade Mark

establishment was burned in the fall of 1856, but the firm bought a site on lower Depot street, rebuilt and continued the business of stove-founding. In 1871 extensive additions were made to the buildings. In 1868 Messrs. Snyder and Woodruff each took a son into the firm, and the business continued under the name of Snyder, Woodruff & Co. The firm had already become widely known, and its annual sales at that time aggregated 5,000 stoves. Fourteen varieties of cooking and twenty varieties of parlor and heating stoves were turned out, and nearly 1,000 tons of iron were consumed yearly in their manufacture. In May, 1871, the Snyders retired from the partnership, and the firm became J. Woodruff & Sons, with a capital of \$52,500. In 1906 a new line of steel gas ranges and heaters were being manufactured and proved a decided success. James Woodruff, the head of the company, having died in 1903, the officers of the company now are: J. S. Woodruff, president, treasurer and general manager; J. G. Woodruff, secretary.

In 1854 Levi A. Dole invented a hub-boxing

machine. A. R. Silver, who was then foreman of the Woodruff carriage shop, became interested in the invention, and the two men in the fall of the same year rented a part of a little shop on High street, in which a lathe and blacksmith's forge were placed; and then and there was born what later became the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company of Salem. Dole perfected other patents, and the business grew and the firm prospered. In 1856 the firm moved into one wing of the Buckeye company's shop. But two years later they were compelled to seek more room, and bought a warehouse, where W. J. Clark & Company were afterwards located. In 1865 John Deming bought a third interest, and then Dole died in 1866. In that year the firm became Silver & Deming. In 1874 the firm bought the buildings formerly owned and occupied by the Etna Manufacturing Company, the same year being incorporated as the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, with an authorized capital of \$150,000. Early in 1890 A. R. Silver and his sons retired, for the purpose of organizing for themselves a new enterprise, and the Demings in the summer of that year reorganized as the Dem-

ing Company. Just prior to the withdrawal of the Silvers from the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, the officers of the latter company were: A. R. Silver, president; John Deming, vice-president; Walter F. Deming, secretary; William Silver, treasurer; E. W. Silver, superintendent. The original officers of The Deming Company were: John Deming, president; A. G. Harris, vice-president; W. L. Deming, secretary; W. F. Deming, treasurer; Andrew Potter, superintendent. In 1880 the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company had commenced the manufacture of hand and power pumps, and after the reorganization in 1890 The Deming Company continued along the same lines, enlarging the business and making a much larger and heavier line of goods. During 1904-'05 the capacity of the plant was almost doubled by the erection of new buildings and the instalment of a larger amount of new and improved machinery, and in the spring of 1906 the foundry of the old lock works had been leased, which gave the company additional foundry capacity. In all of the departments the company now employs about 300 men. The board of directors is composed as fol-



The Deming Company Pump Works.

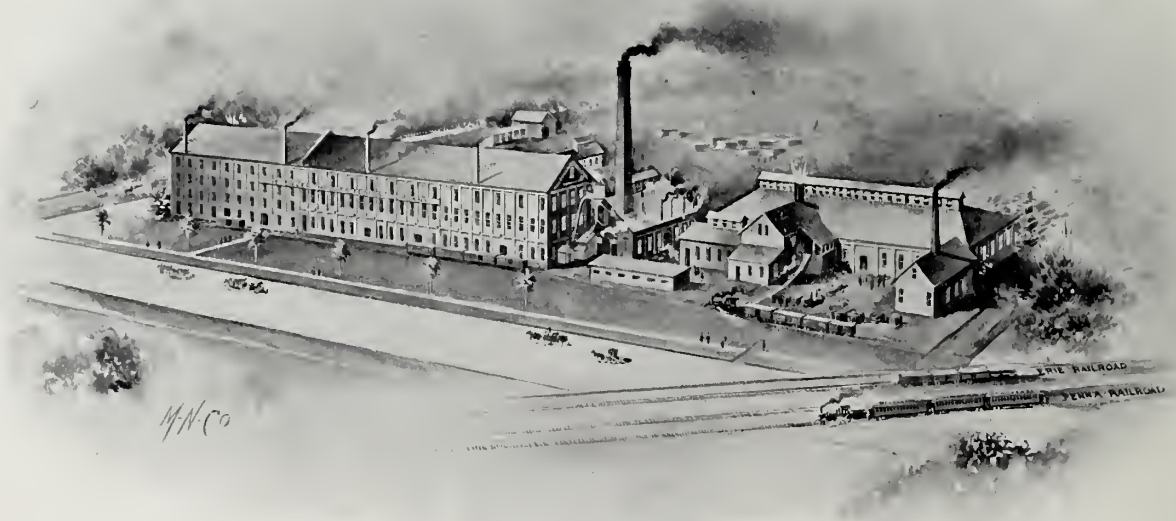
lows: W. F. Deming, president and treasurer; W. L. Deming, vice-president and secretary; F. J. Emery, chief engineer; J. R. Carey, W. B. Henion (Chicago). J. B. Garber is superintendent. In the Centennial year, with its recent enlargement and improvements, the Deming plant is one of the finest, as it certainly is among the largest, of its class of industries in the country, and its products go practically all over the civilized world.

When, in 1890, the Silver Manufacturing Company was organized, they located at the foot of Broadway, where large buildings were erected. And during the following sixteen years the company had entered on a large scale, upon the manufacture of specialties such as carriage-maker and blacksmiths' tools, band saws, butchers' tools, "Ohio" hand power feed cutters, "Ohio" self-feed ensilage cutters and blowers, metal bucket chain elevators, feed mills, root cutters, etc. The original officers were: A. R. Silver, president; H. M. Silver, vice president; A. O. Silver, secretary; Wm. Silver, treasurer; E. W. Silver, superintendent. In 1906 the officers were, E. W. Silver, president; H. M.



William Silver.

Silver, vice president; A. O. Silver, treasurer; T. E. Webb, secretary. In 1905 a new machine shop was built, and the capital stock increased



The Silver Manufacturing Company's Plant.

from \$150,000 to \$160,000. New lines of manufacture were added, including an extra large alfalfa cutter.

It is worthy of note that, during the past fifteen or twenty years, out of the Demings' and Silvers' plants a number of others, in the same or similar lines, have grown in this and other States.

Among the early manufacturing establishments was the Eagle Foundry, located on Ellsworth street—now Ellsworth avenue—by H. Kidd and G. Allison. In 1864 it passed into the hands of R. H. Garrigues, who converted it into a machine shop, and for some years manufactured horse powers and threshing machines. His son, Norman B. Garrigues, continued the business for some time after the death of the father, the shop later passing into the hands of The Sheehan Manufacturing Company, whose chief product was riveting machines, although some other novelties were made. About the close of the century the works were closed down, a portion of the machinery having been removed to Ravenna, where the business was to be continued.



John Deming



The Victor Gas Queen

In 1868 a stove foundry was established on Depot street by Henry King, Furman Gee and Henry Schaffer, under the firm name of King, Gee & Company. In May, 1869, the company incorporated as the Victor Stove Company, with nine members. The smaller interests were soon taken over by Daniel Koll and Furman Gee, who continued the business until 1879, when it passed into the hands of Daniel Koll & Sons, in the meantime having been incorporated as the Victor Stove Company. Daniel Koll was treasurer of the company from 1869 to 1880, and president and treasurer from 1880 to 1890. From 1890 to 1895 Joseph Koll was president, and G. W. Tolerton assumed that office in 1895. W. H. Koll has been secretary since 1870, and secretary and treasurer since 1888. Now (in 1906) the officers are: I. G. Tolerton, president; W. H. Koll, secretary and treasurer, and Charles Sweney, assistant superintendent. The output is about 10,000 annually of ranges, heating stoves, cook and gas stoves. In the early summer of 1906, a new three-story building, 50 by 80 feet, is being erected, to be used as ware-room, nickel-plating department and shipping room.

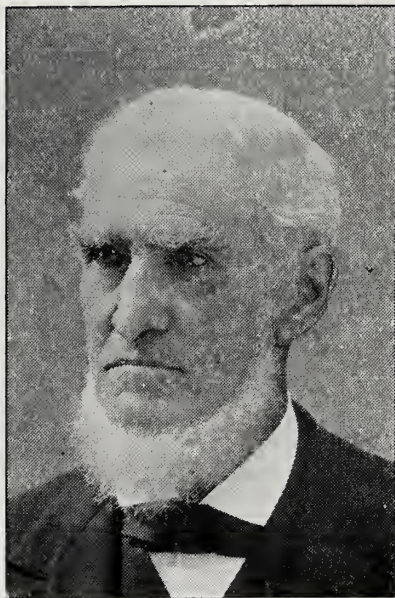
Some fine new patterns of stoves have been added to the product of the concern.

In 1867 a third company, under the name of Baxter, Boyle & Company, built the Perry Stove Works, and in 1870 incorporated as the Perry Stove Company, with \$60,000 capital. In August, 1872, the plant was practically destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt the same year. About 1881 the company, receiving a liberal offer from Mansfield, removed the plant to that city.

As early as 1872 decorative cornices, vases, busts, and metal statuary were made in Salem by Kittredge, Clark & Company, which firm laid the foundation for the large business in later years of the W. H. Mullins Company. In the spring of 1872 Kittredge, Clark & Company established a plant for the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices and ornamental architectural novelties, on Depot street, in the building occupied some years previously by the Salem Manufacturing Company. The business prospered, and a few years later the company absorbed the National Ornamental Company, of Toledo, moving the Toledo works to Salem. So prominent was the company in the trade at this time, that it

received a large contract for the decorative features of the buildings at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. The Kittredge Cornice and Ornamental Company succeeded the original firm, and, in April, 1878, Thompson, Boyle & Company, then as Thompson & Bakewell, the business was carried on until February, 1882. At that time W. H. Mullins of Salem purchased the Thompson interest, and the firm name became Bakewell & Mullins. Mr. Mullins bought out his partner in February, 1890, and continued the business in his own name, entering almost exclusively into the manufacture of statuary. Later the lines of manufacture were extended so as to include sheet metal architectural ornaments, boats and launches. January 15, 1905, the concern was incorporated as The W. H. Mullins Company; the officers are, W. H. Mullins, president; R. J. Thompson, vice-president; C. C. Gibson, secretary; W. P. Carpenter, treasurer; W. C. Hare, general superintendent.

"The Industrial Works" were established in Salem in 1872 by Edwards & Morlan. In 1875 M. L. Edwards became sole proprietor. He was a practical machinist, having been for



Joel Sharp

about eighteen years, from 1854 to 1872, connected with the Silver & Deming establishment, of which he was foreman for a period of eight

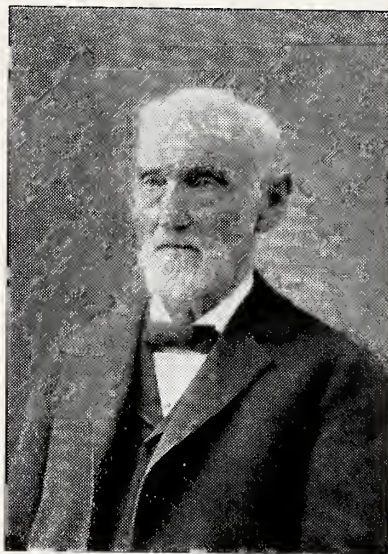
years. Among the products of the Edwards shops were meat choppers, lard and tallow presses, sausage stuffers, blacksmiths' tools of various kinds, etc. Edwards was inventor of many of the articles which he manufactured. He still continues the business, making a number of specialties, and doing a jobbing line of work as a machinist.

In 1875 William J. Clark & Co. established a factory for making novelty oil tanks, shipping tanks, elevator buckets, hose couplings, and general plate and sheet metal work. In 1885 other specialties in the line of hardware and woodenware, including door and window screens, were added, and a very widely extended trade was secured. In 1896 the company was incorporated as The W. J. Clark Company. In 1906 the capacity of the plant had been further increased and some new specialties added to the production of the concern. Among the leading articles manufactured, in which the company has a large trade, are the "Quick-as-Wink" couplers, pressed plate steel wheels, elevator buckets, and the Lane patent joist hanger. W. H. Clark is president and treasurer, W. J. Clark vice presi-

dent and general manager, and I. A. Clark secretary.

In the early '80's Carl Barckhoff established a church organ factory in Salem, which at one time in its history employed thirty to forty men. About 1896 Barckhoff retired from the business, after building many high-class instruments which were installed in churches in various cities of the country.

The Wirsching Church Organ Company of Salem was established in 1887, with the following officers: Charles C. Snyder, president; Philip Wirsching, vice-president and general manager; Warren W. Hole, secretary, and Sheldon Park, treasurer. Mr. Wirsching had been employed for some years in Wurzburg, Bavaria, and in other European countries, and had therefore, a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business. After the company had operated about ten years Mr. Wirsching took over the business and continued it in his own name, until 1904, when the factory was destroyed by fire. After this a stock company was organized, which was incorporated February 6, 1905, with a capital stock of \$30,000, the officers being as follows: William L. Deming,



Furman Gee.

president; Philip Wirsching, vice-president and superintendent; W. W. Mulford, secretary and treasurer. The company erected new buildings, and early in the summer of 1905 was again in

operation. The company builds church and chamber pipe organs of a high grade, and have supplied many large and fine city churches with instruments.

The Salem China Company was organized in 1898 by six practical pottery manufacturers of East Liverpool—E. J. Smith, William Smith, Patrick McNicol, T. A. McNicol, Cornelius Cronin and Daniel P. Cronin. T. A. McNicol was president. That year the company built a six-kiln pottery in this city, and a very successful business in the manufacture of white ware has been since conducted.

Among the later manufacturing plants to locate upon "The Flats" the district of Salem which for years has been largely devoted to these industrial enterprises, are "The Salem Tool Co." and "The Pittsburg Foundry and Machine Co." which occupy adjoining properties on lower Depot street. "The Salem Tool Co." was established in 1900, and manufactures miners' tools, and employs about fifteen men. Henry Wilson is president, Frank Trotter secretary and treasurer, and C. M. Day general manager.

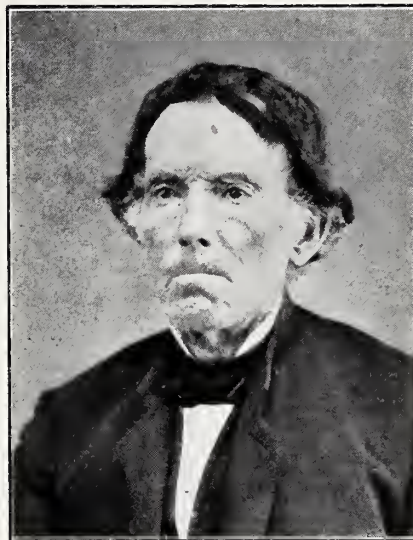
"The Pittsburg Foundry and Machine Co." was also established here in 1902. Its home office is in Pittsburg. Thomas Maxwell, of Pittsburg, is president, and Wm. A. Smith, also of Pittsburg, is secretary and treasurer. A general line of job castings is here made, and much more than a local trade is enjoyed. An average of twenty men are employed.

J. B. McNab in 1875 embarked in the fruit canning business, and in 1891 added the manufacture of artificial ice. For several years past he has operated largely in the mining of coal, and in 1906 continued the latter and the manufacture of ice.

H. A. Tolerton & Sons, in the fall of 1905 built and equipped a large, up to date artificial ice plant, which was successfully put into commission this season in time to keep cool Salem's thousands of Centennial visitors.

The Quaker Manufacturing Company was established by Charles R. and J. Oscar Taber in 1854, for the manufacture of stationary engines, The firm in 1856 became Taber, Pope & Street, and a large brick building was erected near the railroad, fronting on Depot street. The Taber

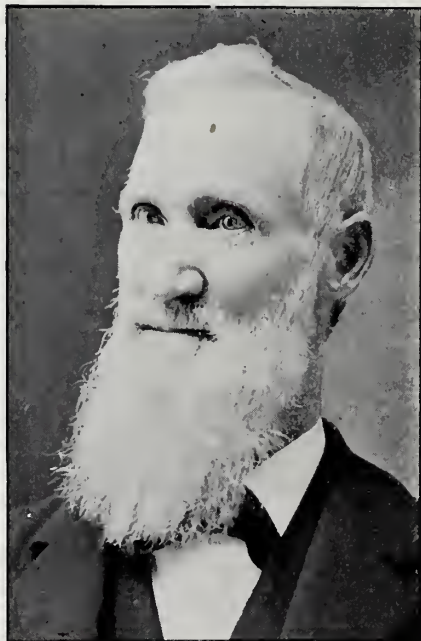
Brothers eventually became sole proprietors, and upon the death of Charles R. Taber, in 1869, The Quaker Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with Leonard Schilling as president, the capital stock being \$80,000. The company made a specialty, during the later years of its existence, of the manufacture of the "Quaker" mower and reaper, but finally suspended business shortly after 1870. Attempts to mine the coal and iron ore in the southern part of Perry township resulted in the organization of The Salem Coal and Iron Company, on December 17th, 1869, the incorporators being Joel Sharp, Leonard Schilling, Amos Park, James Woodruff and John Baker. Samuel Chessman was elected president of the new company, Leonard Schilling secretary, and T. C. Boone treasurer. The company was capitalized at \$100,000, and attempts were made at mining coal and iron ore, but the lack of adequate transportation facilities proved a large factor in bringing about the failure of the project. The Etna Manufacturing Company was also organized about 1864, J. T. Brooks being largely interested in the enterprise. The company carried on a large business in the manufacture of



Philip Evans

mowers and reapers for a number of years, the annual product at one time being 1,500 machines. The company discontinued business about 1872.

Among the permanent and stable manufacturing improvements of Salem is that which was



Samuel Grove, Sr.

organized as the Salem Wire Nail Mill Company, which was incorporated in August, 1885,

with a capital of \$300,000 (which was afterwards increased to \$500,000), and the plant at Salem started on the last day of that year. The original company was headed by Joel Sharp, who was the first president of the concern. The plant employed over 200 men from the start, and in 1889 the company absorbed a plant of the same capacity at Findlay, Ohio. The Salem mill was one of the first taken into the original wire combine—The American Steel and Wire Company—upon its formation in 1898; and on the absorption of the “wire combine” by The United Steel Corporation in 1901, the Salem plant became a part of the larger concern. The “combine” continued to run the Salem plant, however, at the expense of properties in other cities, which in some cases lay idle for years, and, as the Salem mill had never been organized by the iron workers, it was never affected by the labor troubles that in later years beset various mills under control of the Steel Corporation. The capacity of the Salem plant is from 550,000 to 600,000 kegs of nails a year, and it employs upwards of 300 men. Joseph Q. Riddel is the superintendent of the local plant. Improve-

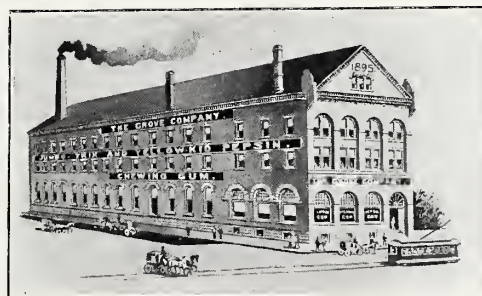
ments commenced in the fall of 1905 were completed early in the Centennial year. They included a new warehouse 110 feet long and also a new blacksmith shop and carpenter shop.

The Grove Company, manufacturers of chewing gum, organized in 1890, and built a fine three-story building on lower Broadway, where the business is conducted with marked success. The company employs about 150 people. S. Grove, Jr., is president and secretary; P. L. Grove is vice-president, and E. Grove, treasurer.

Fifteen years ago the present great gum business of The Grove Company was started in a very small way, at which time all goods were wrapped by hand.

Recently they installed twenty wrapping machines, each machine wrapping twenty-four thousand packages of gum per day.

The business has been very prosperous and is today one of Salme's largest industries.



THE GROVE COMPANY
Manufacturers of Chewing Gum.

Salem was incorporated as a town by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 8, 1830. In 1842 the village contained a population of 1,000. The village government then consisted of a president, a recorder and five trustees. John Campbell was the first president, (in 1830,) and Alfred Wright the first mayor (in 1852), when the town became an incorporated village. According to the federal census in 1900 Salem had a population of 7,582; but the belief being general that that figure was below the true one, the Council, upon solicitation, ordered a new census, which gave the city a population of 8,260. A conservative estimate now, in the Centennial year, gives the city a population of 10,000 in round numbers.

The Salem Village Register, in its first issue dated April 12, 1842, gives the following description of the town as it was then: "Salem is situated about sixty miles West of Pittsburg, and near the same distance South of Lake Erie. It contains a population of more than 1,000, and is located in the midst of a well-improved farming district. It is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation, but the country around is for the most

part comparatively level. It was laid out some 35 years since, but has improved more rapidly of late than formerly. Most of the houses are frame, but a considerable number are of brick. It contains two woolen manufactories, one foundry, stores (mostly extensive), six or seven drug shops and groceries, three taverns, one tin-shop, one watch-maker shop, two hatter-shops, seven tailor shops, one coverlet-weaver, one stocking-weaver and other weaving establishments; four cabinet-maker shops, nine boot and shoe shops, five coach-maker shops, ten blacksmith shops, twenty-five or thirty carpenters, two chairmakers, and numerous other work-shops and mechanics of various kinds; also three lawyers and four physicians, six houses of worship and five schools." An omission in the first number of the paper was supplied in the second by the addition to the list of industries of an extensive plow-making establishment, three saddlery and harness-making shops, affording employment to six or seven hands; one white-smith, one dentist, one cooper-shop, one mowing-machine establishment, one of the woolen manufactories furnishing employment to near

forty hands." This was truly a goodly array of industries, both as to number and variety of products, when it is remembered that the town had then an entire population of but a little over 1,000 souls.

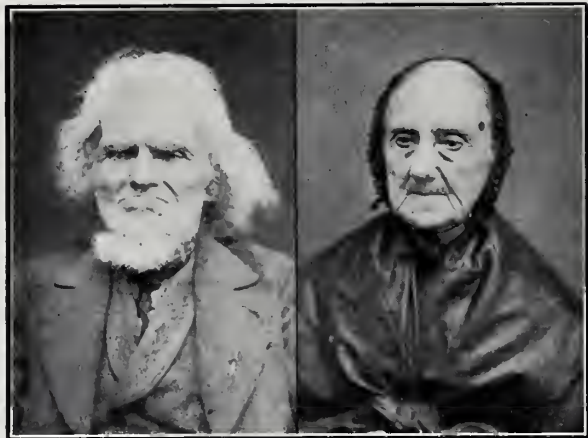
Coming down to 1887, when the town had a population of between 4,000 and 5,000, a report to the Auditor of State of that year gives the following statistics of Salem manufactories and employes "for the preceding year—the figures representing the number of men employed in each case:" J. Woodruff & Sons, stoves, 72; Victor Stove Company, stoves, 52; W. J. Clark & Company, step-ladders, screens, etc., 12; Boyle & Carey, stoves, 26; Bakewell & Mullins, sheet metal, 100; W. J. Clark & Company, sheet metal works, 32; Purdey, Baird & Company, sewer-pipe, 6; Salem Lumber Company, sash, doors, etc., 16; Salem Steel Wire Company, steel wire, etc., 350; Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, pumps, feed cutters, etc., 170; Buckeye Mills, 4; S. L. Shanks & Co., steam boilers, 17; Buckeye Engine Company, engines, etc., 181; Salem Plow Company, 12; M. L. Edwards Manufacturing Company, butchers' and blacksmiths'



East Main Street in 1906.

tools, 15; Stanley & Company, flour, etc., 6; Carl Barckhoff, church organs, 35."

To carry out the comparison as between the early days, the mid-century and the present day (1906) industries in Salem, the leading manufacturing industries of Salem in its Centennial year may be here noted, with at least a close approximate (in many cases the actual number) of em-



Henry Siple

Betsey Siple

ployes, including the office force connected with each : The Buckeye Engine Company, 500 people; The American Steel and Wire Company, 285; The Deming Company, 300; The Silver Manufacturing Company, 125; The W. H. Mullins Company, 225; The W. J. Clark Company, 45;

The Grove Company (chewing gum), 150; J. B. McNab (canning and artificial ice), 20; The Salem China Company, 135; The Wirsching Organ Company, 10; Woodruff & Sons (stoves), 50; The Victor Stove Company, 60; The Pittsburgh Foundry Company and the Salem Tool Company, each about 20 men; Moore & Donaldson (Broadway Laundry), 11; Kirkbride's Laundry, 11; Geo. S. Foltz, steam flour mill, 4; City Mills (J. B. Kay), 5; People's Lumber Company, 18; The Salem Lumber Company, 18; The Andalusia Dairy Company, 16. Few cities of the size and importance of Salem have as finely equipped printing establishments and do as large a line of book, commercial, label and general job printing as this city. On the first day of May, 1906, the five printing plants in the city had on their pay rolls the number of employes designated as follows: The Salem Publishing Company, 35; The Herald Publishing Company, 16; The T. J. Walton Printing Company, 20; Harris & Company, 10; The Lyle Printing Company, 6.

Chapter VI.—Utilities and Institutions

Some of the Organizations Which Have Focused the Energies and Given Direction to the Thought of a Conservative Community—Salem as a Residence City—The Carnegie Library—Cemeteries, Homes, Etc.

The wise home-seeker looks first of all for a location which, by nature, is healthful. In elevation it must not be too high above sea-level, nor must it be too low. Between 1,000 and 1,500 feet above sea-level will be found the most congenial and desirable elevation for the most perfect conditions for physical and mental development. The elevation of Salem above sea is about 1,200 feet. The latitude of Salem is about 40°-54' North, and near the center of a thermal belt encircling the earth, which is about twenty degrees in width, within which belt all of the great minds of modern history, with few exceptions, have been produced. Great men do not grow on high mountains, nor in frigid zones, nor under tropical suns.

The wise home-seeker will weigh, carefully,

the adaptability of the location for economic living, congenial surroundings and such conditions as make for comfort, health and happiness. If he be a man of culture and refinement, and a lover of the beautiful, he will not neglect these features of nature which appeal to the sensibilities, which are found so bountifully present in and around Salem.

This latitude is especially conducive to longevity, strong muscle, firm spirit, even temperament, high physical development, mental acumen, strong minds, brave hearts, and true patriotism; all of which have been exemplified in the various activities of Salem's citizens. Modern science has revealed much that was but mystery a few years since. Typhoid fever, one of the most dreaded of diseases, was regarded as con-



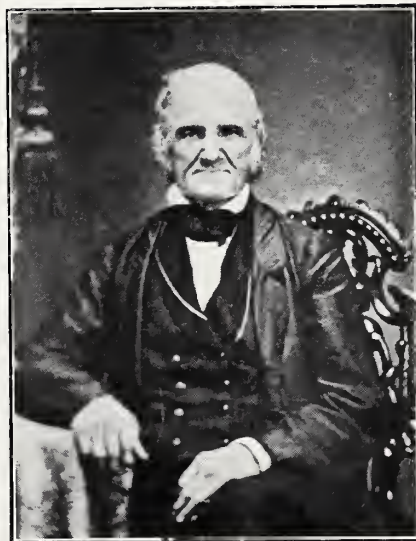
William Heald

tagious. It is a water-born disease. The germs of typhoid are found mainly in drinking water. When there is a pure water supply for domestic uses, typhoid fever does not exist. At present Salem has an exceptionally pure water supply,

as shown by chemical analyses. Very few public water supplies can compare with that of Salem. This alone, with other things equal, should give Salem the preference to the home-seeker. Aside from what nature furnishes, and what man has done, there are other inducements which will appeal to the home-seeker, when carefully considered. Another important improvement is at present assuming tangible shape: that is, a complete up to date sewerage system, when all the sewage of the city will be collected into one trunk-line sewer which will convey the sewage to a disposal plant which will be located about one and a half miles northwest of the city, where the sewage will be purified, and the effluent delivered into a stream clear and pure. Already surveys have been made for the trunk-line sewer; and extensive examinations and tests have been made with reference to details and material. This work will be continued, and final determination as to the most practical system of disposal decided upon at the earliest possible date. When this work is completed the sanitary conditions of Salem should be all that could be desired so far as public improvements can furnish.

Salem, too, is fortunate in having well paved streets and sidewalks. There are in all fully fifteen miles of paved streets in its borders, and the abounding shade, in streets and private grounds, is the subject of remark of all visitors.

An institution of which Salem is justly proud is her Carnegie Library; not more for the handsome building on McKinley avenue, which was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, than because of the public spirit and devotion of a few women and men of Salem, which culminated in the establishment and maintenance for many years of a library for the benefit of Salem people. The idea originated back in 1895, when forty men and women met stately as "The Monday Night Club," for self-improvement. The need of books of reference was felt, and a movement was started to secure a nucleus of a library. A stock company was organized and a charter secured. Shares were placed at \$25 each, and in a short time \$1,700 was raised. The plan was to expend all the money thus secured for books, interested persons giving their services to the cause of establishing and perpetuating the work. At the outset about 1,200 volumes were bought at a cost



Benjamin Hawley

of \$1,200. A room was secured in the Gurney Block, the furniture for which was donated. In 1899 the library was removed to the rooms in the Pioneer Block, which were occupied until the removal into the permanent home in August,

1905. Under the original plan the subscribers to the stock were to enjoy the advantages of the library perpetually without the payment of membership fees, while other members were to pay each an annual fee of \$2. The limited number of membership fees, small amounts from fines and a few cash donations (one anonymous friend contributing \$100 annually for three years) covered the actual running expenses. The ladies who were back of and actually supporting the movement alternated in giving attention to the library when it was open to patrons and the public, which was at the first but one day and later two days a week. In 1898 it was made a free public library, and advantage was taken of the state law which, upon proper application to the county auditor, imposed a levy of from three-tenths to five-tenths of a mill for the support of a library. The maximum levy was made, and from this source from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year was obtained, which up to 1905 was the only fixed source of revenue, aside from that already mentioned. In 1899 the rooms in the Pioneer Block were secured and the number of volumes had increased from 1,200 in the first year of the existence of the

library, to 6,500 at the time of removal into the new Carnegie building in 1905. The personnel of the original board of directors was: Walter F. Deming, president; Mrs. C. Carey, vice-president; Elizabeth Brooks, secretary; Alice McMillan, treasurer; Prof. G. C. S. Southworth, Josephine Taylor and F. J. Mullins. The board in 1905 was constituted as follows: F. J. Mullins, president; W. W. Hole, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Emeny, secretary; W. B. Carey, treasurer; Mrs. W. L. Deming and Dr. James Anderson.

In February, 1893, application was made to Andrew Carnegie for a library building. He readily responded with a tender of \$17,500, which was later increased to \$20,000. The site on McKinley avenue near Lincoln avenue was purchased, the deed being dated June 19, 1903. A building committee consisting of W. B. Carey and Dr. T. T. Church, was chosen, plans adopted, and the work of building commenced in the spring of 1904. The structure was completed, occupied and ready for dedication in August, 1905. On August 31st the library was dedicated, the Rev.

S. F. Scovel of the University of Wooster making the address.

The Home for Aged Women is one of Salem's very worthy institutions. The inception of the movement which culminated in the establishment of the Home was largely due to the active interest, in the class to be benefitted, of Mrs. Joseph Koll. Through her influence to a large extent a movement was set on foot in 1886, which resulted in 1887 in the purchase of the Evans Homestead, a large and substantial brick building with spacious grounds on East Main street—now McKinley avenue. Mrs. Eliza Jennings made the first donation, she subscribing \$1,000 to the cause. The Home was opened in October, 1888, and has since, up to 1906, furnished a comfortable abode for an average of from ten to twelve inmates. It is understood that the home will be enlarged, and its facilities for usefulness increased commensurately with the demands upon it, and as the revenue of the institution will permit. In 1900 the building was enlarged to the extent of four rooms, and other improvements were made at the same time. The first matron was Phebe Gruell, and she was succeeded by Mrs. Lucy Pettit, who



Thos. Spencer.

Betsy Spencer.

served in the capacity for eleven years, or until August 1, 1905. Her successor was Mrs. Brokenshire.

As Salem has been prosperous industrially, so her financial institutions have been characterized by stability. The oldest of these institutions in the city is the Farmers' National Bank,

which dates its inception, or rather of its parent institution, back to the year 1846. The Farmers' Bank of Salem was chartered in conformity with the laws of the State in that year, with a capital of \$100,000, and 103 stockholders. Simeon Jennings was the first president. He was succeeded by J. J. Brooks, and the latter in turn by his son, J. Twing Brooks, in 1862. In 1855, when the Farmers' Bank was a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, its report shows a return valuation, for purposes of Taxation, on notes and bills discounted, moneys and other taxable property, \$348,224; penalty added by auditor, \$174,112; total taxable valuation, \$522,336; and a total of taxes thereon, \$6,999.30. This was the year following the one in which the treasurer and sheriff of the county visited this bank to demand the payment of taxes assessed under a law afterwards set aside as unconstitutional, and finally repealed. The demand being refused by



Carnegie Library Building

the cashier, the county officers used a crowbar to unlock the safe. Failing to find any money in the safe, they made a search and found some bags of coin in a flue of the building, from which they secured the amount of taxes. This resulted in a suit which culminated in favor of the officers of the bank. In 1865 the Farmers' Bank

was re-organized as a National bank, with J. Twing Brooks as president and R. V. Hampson cashier. Mr. Hampson had entered the Farmers' Bank in 1855 as the teller, became cashier in 1858, and upon the death of Mr. Brooks in 1901 succeeded the latter as president of the Farmers' National Bank, and continued to hold that position in 1906. Thus the Farmers' Bank, during its existence of 60 years has had but four presidents. In 1906 the officers of the bank are, R. V. Hampson, president; W. B. Carey, cashier. The statement of the bank, at the close of business April 6, 1906, showed its condition as follows: Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; surplus fund, \$40,000; total resources, \$666,733.34. The directors are: R. V. Hampson, L. L. Gilbert, M. L. Young, J. R. Carey and W. F. Deming.

The First National Bank of Salem had its original organization in 1862. The first president was Alexander Pow, the first cashier Henry J. Stauffer. At Mr. Pow's death in 1879, Furman Gee was chosen president and served until his death, which occurred January 2, 1901, when Richard Pow succeeded him, and continues in 1906 to hold the position. And so, the First



Residence of Mrs. J. T. Brooks.

National Bank, during its existence of 44 years, has had but three presidents. Richard Pow had been cashier of the bank from 1870 to 1901, and when he succeeded to the presidency of the institution, his son, Frederic R. Pow, became cashier. The directors of the First National Bank in 1906 are as follows: Richard Pow, J. A. Ambler, W. H. Mullins, J. R. Vernon and J. M. Woodruff. The officers: Richard Pow, president: J. A. Ambler, vice-president; Frederic R. Pow, cashier.



Ohio Mutual Insurance Company.

The statement of condition of the bank at the close of business April 6, 1906, showed : capital stock paid in, \$100,000 ; surplus fund, \$50,000 ; total resources, \$705,191.36.

The Ohio Mutual Insurance Co. of Salem, Ohio, was organized in 1876 by M. R. Robinson and J. R. Vernon, ably assisted morally and financially by Col. T. C. Boone, W. D. Henkle, F. Gee, J. K. Rukenbrod, J. T. Brooks and others. The growth and success of this company have been most phenomenal, commencing with a capital of \$50,000 and increasing in the years to nearly \$900,000. It has paid in fire losses nearly \$1,000,000.

The Ohio Mutual has practically demonstrated that conservatism in the selection of risks, strict economy in management, fairness to patrons and promptness in business methods, lead to success, and at the commencement of its thirtieth year, is recognized as one of the largest, strongest and most popular Mutual Companies of Ohio.

Thomas & Greiner started a private banking business in 1853; they were succeeded in 1864 by Hiram Greiner; in 1866 the firm was Greiner & Boone, and in 1871 H. Greiner & Son. In 1903 the last named firm wound up its business. The same year the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company was organized and commenced business. In 1905 the new concern occupied a handsome new bank building of its own.

Hanna & Kridler, since 1890, in connection with their real estate transactions, have been doing a savings and loan business. They are a branch of the Equity Savings and Loan Company of Cleveland. They report an annual local business of from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The Salem Savings and Loan Association was organized in 1891. Its annual statement December, 1905, showed resources to the amount of \$70,773.27. The directors are: L. H. Kirkbride, president; J. M. Woodruff, vice-president; S. Grove, Jr., L. H. Dobbins, Jas. E. McNeelan, C. C. Campbell, Homer M. Silver. S. W. Ramsey is secretary and E. O. French treasurer.

The first public burying ground in Salem was established by the Friends in 1805, but was

abandoned in 1817 or 1818. About the year 1818 a lot of about two acres was purchased by John Straughan, which was used as a burying ground for 60 or 70 years. In it there have been no interments for many years, but up to 1906 it had not been condemned and was in a very neglected condition. Lots 55 and 56, on Depot street, were deeded in 1809 to the trustees of the Baptist Church. This burying ground is also in a neglected state, no interments having been permitted there for a number of years. A plat of ground on Howard street, containing about an acre and a half, was purchased by the congregation of the M. E. Church, and used as a cemetery from 1830 to 1860, and has not in the Centennial year been entirely abandoned, although the remains of old residents who had been buried there had in many cases been removed to Hope Cemetery and other places of interment.

Hope Cemetery as it is has been the result of a consolidation of what was originally the Presbyterian Cemetery (started in 1833), Salem Cemetery (laid out in 1853), and a five-acre addition made in 1864 by Jacob Heaton, with another two-acre addition since made, in all



Hope Cemetery

amounting to something over ten acres. This cemetery ground for 60 or 70 years supplied the burial sites chiefly for Salem people, and in many cases for those in the country in a radius of several miles. Hope Cemetery had, by the opening years of the Twentieth century, fallen somewhat into neglect. But in the early months

of 1905 it was given "a new lease of life," so to speak. An association was organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, which require that such associations be not for financial gain on the part of its individual members and stockholders, but for the legitimate purpose of acquiring and holding property for cemetery purposes and the improvement of the same as a place for the burial of the dead. A charter was procured and the work of incorporation completed February 2, 1905; and during that year and since many improvements have been made, transforming the historic graveyard, with its several additions, into a beautiful modern cemetery. A number of fine vaults have been built by lot-holders during late years, and since the organization of the new association a system of landscape work has been introduced, in the making and keeping of the roadways and walks, and in the growth and trimming of the trees and shrubbery, as well as the keeping in order and presentable appearance of the graves and lots, which has greatly added to the intrinsic value and attractiveness of the property. In 1900 a monument was erected to the memory of the deceased soldiers of the

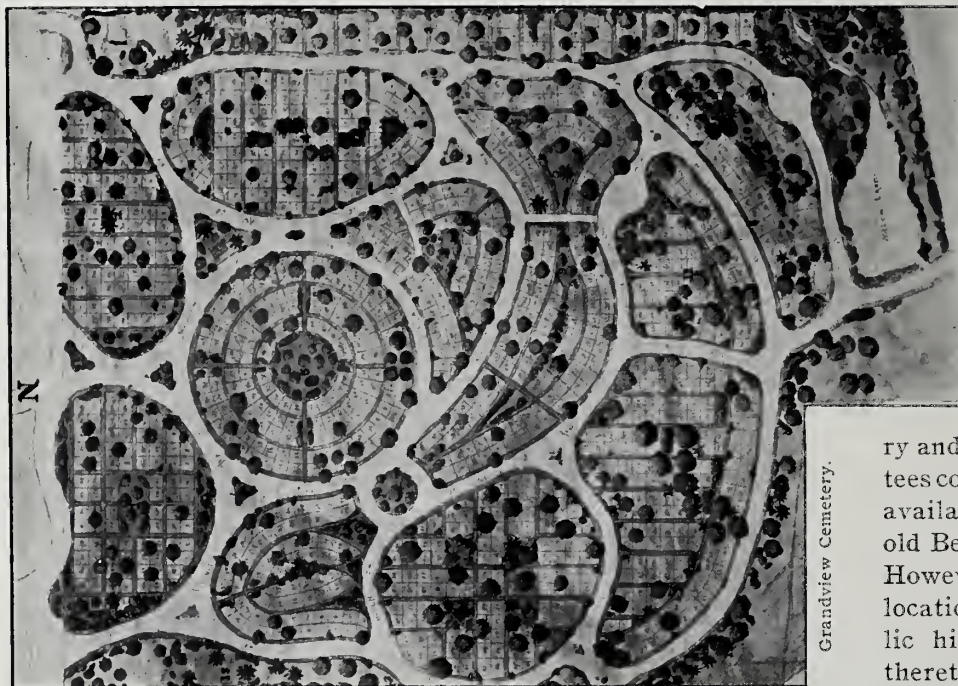
Civil War of 1861-'05, on a plot donated by the cemetery association, near the main entrance of the cemetery grounds, by the Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary to Trescott Post No. 10, G. A. R. The memorial is in the form of a volunteer soldier at "parade rest," on a granite pedestal, and represents a financial cost of almost \$1,000, which was raised by the W. R. C. at an expenditure of no little labor and sacrifice.

In this historic old cemetery are the graves of so many of the early settlers of Salem, the headstones of which in some cases are crumbling through the influence of the seasons during the advancing years, while in many instances these antique monuments are being replaced by modern monuments and memorial stones. One of the mementoes of the anti-slavery period, the plain and modest monument to Edwin Coppock, which is elsewhere referred to in this work, occupies a conspicuous location in this cemetery.

The present board of trustees (in 1906) of the Hope Cemetery Association is composed of the following persons: J. A. Ambler, L. L. Gilbert, James M. Sears, James Boyle, L. Tomlinson, J. O. Griner, Robert Simpson, J. C. Boone,

R. B. Heaton, L. H. Kirkbride, Ira F. Brainard, H. H. Sharp, C. F. Lease, James M. Brown and Samuel Grove, Jr. The officers are: Ira F. Brainard, president; Samuel Grove, Jr., vice-president; C. F. Lease, secretary, and L. H. Kirkbride, treasurer.

As early as 1870 the need of a new and larger cemetery for Salem was realized to be a growing one, and the matter began to be agitated by some leading and public spirited citizens. Among those interested in the movement were the Hon. J. A. Ambler, Col. T. C. Boone, Joel Sharp, J. R. Hill and others of like prominence. After many delays in 1888 the Salem council decided that a new cemetery was an urgent necessity. Considerable time was again expended in viewing sites proposed, and as a result the Beeson farm was finally selected. Its acceptance by Council failed by one vote. The scheme was again allowed to rest until, at the instigation of the late Hon. J. T. Brooks, a citizens' meeting was called and held February 10, 1900. At this meeting it was decided to organize a Salem Cemetery Association, not for profit to any one, but "for the purpose of having a modern cemetery."

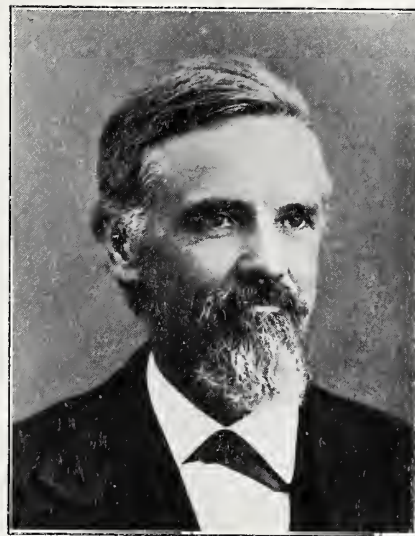


Grandview Cemetery.

Later a permanent organization was effected, a charter obtained, trustees elected, and constitution and by-laws adopted. The trustees then elected were: J. T. Brooks, Walter F. Deming, S. B. Richards, W. H. Mullins, M. L. Young, J. R. Vernon, J. S. Woodruff, W. D. Casselberry and W. H. Koll. These trustees commenced prospecting for available sites, and in time the old Beeson farm was selected. However, owing to its isolated location with reference to public highways and approaches thereto, the trustees delayed activity for a time, but finally,



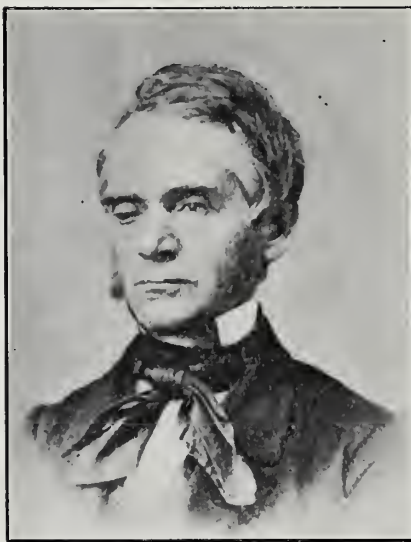
Dr. John Harris.



Dr. John Whinery.

with the acquisition of an ample driveway from Franklin avenue, work was commenced and prosecuted with diligence. The name of Grandview was adopted, the cemetery ground laid off

and opened in 1901; and by 1906 such wonderful progress had been made that it gave promise of soon becoming one of the most attractive cemeteries in this part of the State.



Dr. Abel Carey.



Alex. Pow.

The present officers and trustees (1906) of the Salem Cemetery Association are: M. L. Young, J. R. Vernon, J. R. Carey, S. B. Richards, W. F. Deming, J. S. Woodruff, W. H. Mullins,

Jos. H. French, Homer Silver. S. B. Richards, president; W. H. Mullins, vice-president; R. V. Hampson, treasurer; J. R. Vernon, secretary; J. Birkhimer, superintendent.

Chapter VII.—Law and Loyalty

Galaxy of Bright Legal Lights Who Have Brought Fame to the Quaker Town —Salem in the Civil War—Many Noble Sons Gave Their Lives for “The Land of the Free.”

BY JUDGE PETER A. LAUBIE.

In the history of the world, a century, as applied to the age of nations and their subdivisions, is like a speck in the horizon; but as applied to individuals it is the horizon itself—wonderful in its length and breadth. Whilst nations generally and their cities and towns have existed for untold centuries, the age of their inhabitants has averaged less than half of a century, and a century of individual life was marvelous.

To-day we are celebrating the first century of the existence of our old Quaker town of Salem. And well may we be proud to celebrate it, when we consider that its founders, like the founders of the Nation, were the descendants of those who were compelled to leave the country of their

birth in order to gain religious and political freedom.

In the life of nations, ours is a mere infant; but in civilization, in freedom and purity of thought, of life, of action, in all that goes to make up a free Republic, a liberty-loving nation, “a government of the people, by the people, and for the people,” it exceeds all the nations that ever lived; and no other Republic has ever equalled it in grandeur and extent. The world over, it is known as the home of the free—the refuge of the oppressed.

We may be proud, therefore, to celebrate, although it is the first centenary, the life of a town settled by the descendants of such God-fear-

ing, liberty-loving, peaceful and beneficent people. That these were "Quakers" adds to their merit, for of all the Christian denominations of the world, the "Quakers" were the most peaceful and the less acrimonious in all respects; and in the history of this, our old Quaker town, they stand forth as its leaders in its commercial prosperity and advancement, as in its law-abiding peacefulness.

Three of the descendants of the original founders—the Streets—became members of the Salem bar after I came, John, Samuel and Webster Street. John invented and patented the palace stock cars for carrying cattle on railroads, and moved to Chicago. Webster went to Arizona, and was appointed as Federal Judge in that territory. Samuel died some years ago.

Two of Salem's native boys, who studied law in their old town, are now upon the common pleas bench of this sub-district, Judge Warren W. Hole and Judge Ralph Ambler, son of Hon. J. A. Ambler, and who have made for themselves reputations as honest and able judges. Judge Ambler is now a resident of Canton, but Judge Hole clings to his native heath. Byron S. Ambler,

the elder brother of Ralph, practiced law in Salem for many years, and was appointed a Federal Judge in the Philippines in 1903 with court at Manila. He resigned last year and returned to Salem.

To-day Salem is alive with reputable and able lawyers in active practice—Carey & Mullins, Taylor & Harris, Metzger & Smith, J. C. Boone, S. W. Ramsey, J. D. Fountain, W. S. Emmons, J. H. Rogers, K. L. Cobourn, and Frank Mercer, most of whom studied law and began practice in Salem.

J. C. Boone was born and raised in Salem, studied law in the office of Hon. J. A. Ambler, and has served two terms as Probate Judge of Columbiana county.

When I came to Salem in June, 1854, there were but three members of the bar in the town, Joseph J. Brooks, and Henry and Jacob Ambler, brothers and partners. Henry Ambler had been a minister of the Gospel, but abandoned it for the practice of law, and he and Mr. Brooks had been active opponents for some years. However, in their controversies before one of the justices of the peace in the town, it was said they always

came out even, as the justice always rendered decisions in their favor alternately—to-day for Brooks, to-morrow for Ambler, and so on alternately.

Jacob A. Ambler and I were born in Pennsylvania in 1829, he in Allegheny and I in Pittsburgh; and as we grew to manhood were close friends. We were the leading actors in an amateur theatrical company in Allegheny City, that gave public entertainments, and he was educating himself for the stage, when, late in 1849, Opportunity, the master of human destinies, knocked, unbidden, once at his gate, and following such master he accomplished in a new role all the things described in the late Senator Ingall's famous sonnet, Opportunity :

“Master of human destinies am I,
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait;
Cities and fields I walk ; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and, passing by
Hovel, and mart, and palace, soon or late,
I knock, unbidden, once at every gate.
If sleeping, awake ; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate.
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death ; but those who hesitate,
Condemn to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore ;
I answer not and I return no more.”



Abel Strawn.

Hannah Strawn.

That opportunity-knock at his gate was a letter from his brother Henry, inviting him to come to Salem and study law with him, and to become a partner when admitted. He followed his opportunity, was admitted to the bar and became partner to his brother and an eminent attorney ; was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas within ten years, and as Representative to the Congress of the United States from this district twice within the next ten years ;



Tacy Johnson

and was appointed by President Harrison as a member of the Tariff Commission. He served in those positions with eminent ability, and retired from active life some years ago. He is now liv-

ing with his daughter, who is the wife of an Episcopalian minister at Upper Marlboro, Md.

I had studied law in 1851-'53, and as Henry Ambler desired to move to Iowa, at Jacob's suggestion I came to Salem and in June, 1854, I bought Henry's interest in the firm, was admitted as a member of the bar of Ohio and entered into the practice with Jacob. Mr. Brooks and Ambler and I were for a time the only representatives of the bar at Salem, and were always on the opposite sides of cases.

In 1857 Ambler and I dissolved our partnership, and a young brother, Richard, went in with him for a short time, who then went to the elder brother, Henry, in Iowa. I continued in the practice in our town until I entered the army in August, 1861, as first lieutenant of Co. D, 19th O. V. I., and on my return in February, 1865, continued in the practice until I was elected as Common Pleas Judge, November, 1875. I continued to be judge of that court until I was elected and became a judge of the Seventh Circuit Court in February, 1885. In the organization of that court I drew, or rather the Governor and Secretary of State drew for me, the short term

(two years), and I have been re-elected to that court four successive terms and am still a member of that court, my present term expiring February 9th, 1911.

The attorneys used to delight in telling a story on me. I was defending a case before Mayor Fawcett, and the town hall was filled with people; and after a short argument for the plaintiff, I arose and began an earnest argument for my client, when the mayor interrupted me with "Peter, thee may talk as long as thee wants to; but my mind is made up;" and the audience roared.

Soon after I came Thos. J. Woods, born and raised near Salem, and who was admitted to the bar about the same time as my partner, J. A. Ambler, located in Salem, but in a year or two thereafter went to New Lisbon and entered into partnership with Judge Potter, and subsequently bought, and became the editor of the Ohio Patriot. I prosecuted a civil action once against him for John Dellenbaugh, the landlord of the old Farquhar House, who also was a Democrat, and eleven of the jurors voted to return a verdict for my client, but were held up by a Democrat



Elizabeth Coulborn.

whom my client insisted, against my advice, I should not challenge from the jury, and who declared he "would stay in that jury room until he would have to crawl out of the key hole be-

fore he would render a verdict against the Ohio Patriot," although the case was against Mr. Woods individually and not as editor of that paper. Mr. Woods remained in Lisbon until his death about 1870.

Joseph J. Brooks was an able lawyer, and for years was the attorney of the P. Ft. W. & C. R'y Co. About 1856 he brought from Carrollton a lawyer, Robert Crozier by name, as a partner. Upon an occasion in Lisbon, after hearing Mr. Crozier in a case in the court, W. K. Upham, a leading lawyer of our bar, said to Mr. Brooks: "What does he (Crozier) know about laws?" and the answer was, "Oh, he is well posted in general literature." Mr. Crozier stayed with us a little over a year, and moved to Kansas.

Mr. Brooks died in 1862, and two of his sons became members of the bar, J. Twing and Judson J. Brooks—J. Twing about 1866 and Judson about 1870. At the death of Joseph Brooks Judge Lyman D. Potter, of New Lisbon, succeeded him as attorney for the railroad company, and moved to Salem and entered upon an extensive practice. Judge Potter served for a short time on the Common Pleas Bench. He was a prominent

citizen and politician (Republican), and an able lawyer; and at the time of his death was U. S. collector of this district. Soon after I returned from the war, in 1865, I entered into partnership with Judge Potter, and continued with him until he died (1866). Then I took J. Twing Brooks, (who was then just elected as a member of the State Senate), and just admitted to the bar, as partner, and we continued together, and as attorneys for the P., F. W. & C. R. R. and its successor, The Pennsylvania Company, until I was elected as Judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1875. Soon after Mr. Brooks was appointed general counsel for the Pennsylvania Company, with offices at Pittsburg, and thereafter second vice-president of that company. Mr. Brooks was a man of extraordinary executive ability, a fine lawyer, and became a leading man in the management of that company until he died in 1903. He used to tell of an amusing experience he had once at a term of court in Mahoning county. There were two suits by different parties, against the railroad company, to recover damages for killing cows. Each party's cow had been struck and killed by a freight train at the same point on the

road, and near the same time. He had the train men as witnesses and succeeded in getting a verdict for the defendant company in the first case, on the ground of no negligence in the killing. When the second case was called he found he had used the wrong train men as witnesses in the first, and he had to use them in the second case ; and under the same evidence the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. And in the trial of a case in Lima, brought by the plaintiff for striking and killing two horses on a crossing, a witness for the plaintiff testified that the engineer did not blow the whistle until the engine had struck the horses. On cross-examination the witness stuck to his assertion, and finally Mr. Brooks asked him if he could explain why the engineer would blow the whistle after he struck the horses instead of before he reached the crossing ; and the witness created laughter by answering, "Well, I suppose he was whistling for another horse, as he only killed two."

Judson J. Brooks, who studied law in the office of Laubie & Brooks, went to Cleveland to practice, but when J. Twing became general counsel for the railroad company he took Judson

in as assistant counsel, and he is there still, now general counsel.

Lucien L. Gilbert read law in our office, and remained in the office as assistant counsel until after I went onto the bench, and until Mr. Brooks took him also to Pittsburg as assistant counsel. Mr. Gilbert was and is an able office lawyer. He still retains a residence in Salem.

Shortly before I went upon the bench Rush Taggart, from Wooster, elder brother of Judge Taggart, of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, came to our office as an assistant ; and when Mr. Brooks went to Pittsburgh he appointed Mr. Taggart as attorney in his place for the Pennsylvania Company in Ohio. Mr. Taggart filled the office until 1887, when he moved to New York and entered into partnership with Dillon & Swain, and has become a prominent corporation and commercial lawyer.

Upon Mr. Taggart's resignation Mr. James R. Carey, heretofore referred to, son of Dr. A. Carey of Salem, who was then located at Ft. Wayne, was called to Salem by Mr. Brooks and appointed in the place of Mr. Taggart as attorney for that company.

Wm. C. Boyle, who was born and raised in Salem, was a clerk in J. Twing Brooks' office, Pittsburg, having been admitted to the bar, at the instance of Mr. Brooks. He became a partner of Mr. Carey, and the firm of Carey & Boyle was formed 1888, and continued for a time, when Mr. Brooks sent Mr. Fred. J. Mullins, another able attorney from Wooster, Ohio, to Salem, and the firm of Carey, Boyle & Mullins was formed and continued until January, 1900, when Mr. Boyle moved to Cleveland, and entered into the office of Squires, Sanders & Dempsey, where he is today. The firm of Carey & Mullins are yet the attorneys for the railroad company, and have a large and general practice besides.

Mr. Brooks still continued residing in Salem, in the magnificent mansion he built, and was president of the bank until his death; and his death was a great calamity to the city, as he was its most enterprising citizen. He built block after block of business buildings, and aided in establishing and extending its large manufacturing and commercial interests and surrounding agricultural projects; and he substantially killed himself by his never-ceasing devotion of all his energies to his life's work.

Charles Twing Brooks, only son of J. Twing Brooks, was graduated at Yale in 1889, and at Harvard Law School in 1894. He was admitted to practice in Ohio also in 1894, and entered the offices of Squires, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland, the same year, and is still there, an able and efficient lawyer.

Thomas Kennett came to Salem in 1857, and soon thereafter entered into partnership with Peter Ambler, a younger brother of the Hon. Jacob A. Ambler. They were together for some years, when they separated and Mr. Kennett took his son, Edward, who had been admitted to the bar, in as a partner; but in 1878 they moved to Empire, Kansas, where the father died. Mr. Kennett was very reticent and quiet, and never given to oratory or display. I remember, however, one incident when he created great amusement in the court room. I was holding a term of the Common Pleas Court in New Lisbon, and Kennett and Ambler were attorneys for a defendant in a bastardy proceeding; and just before the jury were to be sworn Mr. Kennett arose and said: "If your honor please, my client will have to plead guilty; but I hope your honor will not

be as hard on him as he has has been on this girl, and double the penalty. This is an unusual case; she had twins." Peter Ambler continued in the practice in Salem until his death a few years ago.

Henry C. Jones was another of Salem's able lawyers, especially in office and probate practice. He opened an office and began the practice before the commencement of the Civil War, and enlisted and served as first lieutenant of Co. B, 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. After the war was over he returned, opened an office and again acquired a lucrative practice, which he continued until he died, March 28, 1903. About 1856 Asa H. Battin, born and raised in Columbiana county, came to Salem and opened a law office. After a number of years practice here he moved to Steubenville, where he practiced until he died, some time about 1890. The only time I ever saw Joseph J. Brooks lose control of himself was in a trial in the town hall before the Mayor, when Mr. Battin and I were on opposite sides. At a remark made by Mr. Battin, who was sitting on his chair, Mr. Brooks grabbed him by the throat and threw him to the floor. Others of us interfered, however, and stopped further violence.

During my time there were many other members of the bar in Salem of more or less celebrity. John Saxon, born on a farm near Salem, practiced for a year or two before the Civil war, went west, returned to his old home some years afterward, and died here three years ago. J. Loring Brooks, who read law with, and became a partner of Jacob A. Ambler, was an able attorney. In a year or two, however, he went west with, and as secretary to Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming. From there he went to West Liberty, Iowa, was an attorney and banker there, and died in 1903. D. M. Carey, brother of James, read law with Laubie & Brooks, but did not enter upon the practice. He went to Detroit, where he still lives, an able newspaper man. Lawrence A. Hall, now dead, studied with Laubie & Brooks, but never entered the practice. J. Twing Brooks had him appointed clerk in the railroad offices in Pittsburg, where he served until his death. Sheldon Parke, who came from Cleveland, to become a student of Laubie and Brooks, was admitted and practiced for a time in Salem, and returned to Cleveland. M. C. McNabb, a student of Laubie & Brooks, began

the practice in and is now a prominent attorney of Youngstown, and son-in-law of Judge J. A. Ambler. O. R. Cook commenced the practice here, but soon left it for other pursuits. He is now dead. C. C. Curry, a shoemaker by trade, read law and entered the practice here when of middle age, and was elected and creditably served two terms as probate judge of Columbiana county. He is long since dead. Charles F. Trimble read law with C. C. Curry, but died soon after his admission to the bar. James Boone, a native of Salem, read law with me and was admitted to the bar I think in 1859, and began practice in Salem. He died about the year 1871. David G. Swem, who after he entered the army changed his name to Swaim, read law with me while he was running a drug store in Salem. I was away from home a week in 1860, attending District Court in Canfield, and when I returned I was somewhat surprised to learn that Swem had been admitted as a member of the bar by that court, not having called upon me for a certificate. The examining committees in those days were very liberal to applicants. I remember that Judge Church, who lived in Canfield,

and was on the Common Pleas bench, held that a man had as much right to be a lawyer without the formality of study and admission as he had to be a laborer; and if he did not know any law, the people would soon find it out. But the profession thought differently, and the laxity in those days has been stamped out and stricter rules have been established and fully enforced. And now the right of admitting members is vested solely in the Supreme Court. Swaim's parents were Baptists (Campbellites or Disciples), and the college at Hiram, O., was of that sect. Salem's father knew James A. Garfield, who was a professor and afterwards President of that college. David was sent there as a student and thus became well acquainted with Mr. Garfield, who afterwards became President of the United States. In 1862 Mr. Garfield, who had entered the service as colonel of the 42d, O. V. I., was made a brigadier general. Swaim saw his opportunity, and entered the service also; he at once applied to Garfield, who appointed him on his staff, and had him retained on his staff until the end of the war. Garfield then had him made a lieutenant in the regular army and judge

advocate in one of the western departments ; and while he was there my partner, J. Twing Brooks, met the commander of that department, then on his way to Washington, and inquired of him about Swaim. In the conversation the General said that out at headquarters Swaim was known as "Old Necessity;" and upon being asked why they gave him such soubriquet, answered, "Because necessity knows no law." When General Garfield was nominated for President, Swaim got leave of absence, and came to Mentor aiding Garfield in the reception of the crowds of Republicans that called on the General; and after his election he had Swaim appointed Judge Advocate General of the army, over the heads of officers of higher grade in the regular army. And when a man like Garfield, who knew Swaim intimately, regarded him as able and efficient, and capable of filling the office of Judge Advocate General, it is difficult to believe that such soubriquet was appropriate. After President Garfield's death Swaim was suspended under charges of misconduct in some money transactions and was never reinstated. He died a few years after. The charges I be-

lieve were trumped up in favor of the officers he had superceded. While he was a money-maker, he was as honest as men generally, and the charges they brought against him at all events were not sufficient to cause his dismissal. He was only suspended for a time.

Elisha Tolerton, another bright Salem boy, after his admission to the bar, went to Toledo, entered into the practice there, and became a prominent member of the Toledo bar. He was solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company at Toledo up to the time he died two years ago.

S. S. Wheeler, a prominent attorney of Lima, and solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company, studied law while a teacher in the Salem High School.

Thus it will be seen that our old Quaker town has contributed a galaxy of bright men to the profession, and in that respect it has outstripped substantially every town of its size in the State; and I trust that at its next centennial it may be shown to have at least retained its prominence in that respect. Undoubtedly the reputations of some members of that galaxy were assailed, as is done everywhere ; but their assailants were gen-

erally persons whom they had defeated in the courts, disappointed clients or sneering enemies. As a body no city in the State ever produced a more reputable or honorable set; and knowing them well I am free to say that I cannot think even of one as an evil doer, and would not if I could. "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

In the furnishing of troops for the volunteer army in the War of the Rebellion Salem did her full duty, as she did in every emergency in the history of the country during the past 100 years.

Appendix.—Salem in 1815

Written about 1847 by Dr. Benjamin Stanton, the earliest physician in town, to be read before "The Literary Circle."

Late in the fall of 1815, a young man might have been seen winding his way northward—until he arrived at the spot where Lisbon street leaves the main street in the town of Salem. He rode up fronting a guide-board pointing westward, with the inscription, $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile to Salem. Obeying the dictates of hunger and fatigue, having ridden from New Lisbon before breakfast, he turned

The loyalty to human rights, and the patriotic devotion to country, which were manifest during the anti-slavery and ante-bellum days, could not fail the Nation in that dire extremity. So in that dark period of our country's history our people did their whole duty. More than that could not be said. It would require another volume to give even a summary of what could be said in the merited praise of those who offered their lives for the life of the Nation. And the memory of those who died is kept green by the devoted service of each returning Memorial Day.

toward the village of which he was in sight, and, inquiring of the first person he saw for a tavern, was directed to the west end of the village, where stood a small frame house before which hung a sign on which was painted a rude figure of a buck, and beneath it the name of Wm. Heacock. Here the pilgrim rested, and after having done justice to a breakfast of ham and fried eggs,

prepared by Aunt Polly, was ready for observation. One of the first things which attracted his attention was numerous persons coming toward town from various directions, some on horseback, some on foot, slowly wending their way along new and muddy roads beset with stumps and roots, over which no pleasure carriage, buggy or calash had ever ventured; and on inquiring the cause of the assemblage he was informed that it was the Friends gathering to meeting, and that a wedding was to take place at said meeting. He followed the throng to the meeting house, which was a brick house, capable of holding several hundred persons, situated on the south side of the road, now Main street, near what is now the center of the village.

It was the only meeting house in the village. It was the only church or meeting house within five miles of the village, and here assembled nearly all the inhabitants for the purpose of worship. What a field for observation for the witness seated in silence, in a multitude, not one of whose faces he had ever seen, but among whom he was resolved to cast the die of his future destiny. With extreme eagerness did he strive to read the features, the countenances, the dress, the every characteristic peculiarity which might tend to give him knowledge of those with whom he was surrounded. There were those with open countenances, whose lives

had never belied the Christian simplicity of their appearance. There were the smooth-faced hypocrites with broad brimmed hats, yet not broad enough to cover their hypocrisy. And there were a lot of Quaker girls with their white silk bonnets made by one pattern—and all other parts of their habiliments to correspond. All met to witness and take part in a Quaker wedding. You may think as you please about the amount of divine worship which might accompany such a ceremony.—So much for an introduction to Salem in 1815.

Until about the year 1815 the village of Salem was confined to the old plat west of Range [Ellsworth] street. It consisted of about sixteen dwelling houses holding about the same number of families, with the addition of four or five small dwelling houses on the south side of the road leading eastward from the town.

Sixteen years had elapsed since the first white men—a few energetic pioneers—had erected their cabins in the vicinity amidst the primeval forest which spread from the Ohio river to the Lake.

The red man of the forest still lingered around the grave of his fathers, and extended a friendly hand to those intruders upon his native home, whom he had not been able to repel by the force of his arms. The wild deer and wolf still wandered in herds in the forest and prowled through

the thickets. But the brand and axe of the woodman made rapid progress in changing the appearance of the western wilds. With the increase of population the wants of community increase—the need of merchants and mechanics was soon felt amongst the forests of Ohio, and consequently villages soon began to spring up for their residence; and amongst others Salem was located, about the year 1806, by J. Straughan and Zadok Street, and at the time referred to, 1815, contained two stores, two smith's shops, one saddle and harness maker's shop, one cotton factory, two shoemakers, and one tailor who, though capable of making about one coat a week, was amply sufficient for all the work in his line that was demanded. The good dames of those days usually made the coats of their husbands. The store houses were about fourteen feet square, and other things in about like proportion. In that year the first physician settled here [Dr. Stanton himself] and was the only one within a circuit of ten miles.

The cotton factory and a store were conducted by one of those ephemeral, incorporated companies which sprang up during the war with Great Britain, and, like many other similar institutions, the ideas of whose founders were visionary as South Sea dreams, it was crushed at the conclusion of peace, by the introduction of foreign goods—but not without leaving some cause for its remembrance.

There was a school house, too, in Salem. The Society of Friends at that day, careful of the education of their children, had procured a lot and erected a log house where their own and those of other denominations were taught under the superintendence of the Meeting of the Society. There was, likewise, a public library, one of the provisions of the constitution of which was that no deistical or atheistical book or work of fiction should be permitted to profane its shelves.

The appearance of surrounding objects was not then as now. The traveler who passed the streets had variety in the change of the corduroy bridge to the downy softness of mud up to his horse's knees. The fields were beset with stumps and the seared and burnt trunks of gigantic oaks, which stood like grim spectres of dead renown speaking in mute but melancholy language of the past beauty and magnificance. Ye vast, ye beautiful, ye majestic forests of Ohio; where are ye now? Riven and destroyed by the axe, and the brand, and none shall see your like again. The lively chirp and the tap of the woodpecker that animated your boughs by day is succeeded by the noisy prattle of children in the streets; and the owl, whose solemn hoot resounded through the evening shade, has passed away, and is succeeded by the curfew of the village bell that shall soon toll the funeral knell of us who have survived you.

